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Questions
ON THE
HISTORY OF ENGLAND

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QUESTIONS

ON

CHARLES KNIGHT'S SCHOOL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

CHAPTER I.

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[B.C. 55—A.D. 409.]

1—2. GIVE some account of the Veneti.—How did the Britons incur the vengeance of Cæsar?—What was the character of the Britons as known to the Romans?—What were the two privileged orders in Britain?—What position did the Druids hold?

2—3. What was the date of the first landing of the Romans?—How did the Britons resist the invaders?—What leader opposed Cæsar on his second landing?—What people did Cæsar encounter in his progress?

3.— How long was it before another invasion was attempted?—What changes did the government of the country sustain during that period?—What evidences of British civilization still remain?—Who was the most powerful of the British kings before the invasion of Claudius?—Of what tribe was Cunobelin king?—What was the name of his capital?

4—5. By whom was Caligula instigated to the invasion of Britain?—Give an account of this mock invasion.—Whom did Claudius appoint to invade Britain?—What was the first obstacle that Plautius had to encounter?—What British princes opposed Plautius?—Give an account of the expedition of Claudius to Britain.

5.— What successes had Vespasian?—What Roman General defeated Caractacus?—What was the date of this defeat?—Give some account of the battle, and of its results.

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6—7. Who were the Roman commanders after Ostorius?—Give an account of the attack upon Mona.—What was one of the chief causes of the British hostility to Rome?—What towns were the chief objects of attack in the revolt of Boadicea?—Give some account of these towns.

7.— Give some account of the battle in which Suetonius routed the revolters. What was the result of that battle?—When did Agricola enter upon the command in Britain?

8—9. What was his first success?—Describe his policy.—How did he employ the third and fourth summers of his command?—the fifth?—the sixth?—the seventh?—What Caledonian leader opposed Agricola?—Give some account of the great battle of the Grampians.

9.— How did Agricola discover that Britain was an island?—When was Agricola recalled from Britain?

9—10. What did Hadrian effect in Britain?—Who perfected the wall of Hadrian?—What account does Dion Cassius give of the advance of Severus against the Mæatæ and the Caledonians?—How was the vengeance of Severus cut short?

10.— What was the state of Britain for seventy-five years after the death of Severus?—Give some account of the usurpation of Carausius.

10—11. What was the division of the island in the time of Constantine?—Give some account of the Roman government in Britain.—Enumerate the colonies in which the institutions of Rome were adopted.

11.— When was Christianity first received in Britain?—Narrate the legend of St. Alban.

12.— How did Constantine remodel the civil government of Britain?—Give some account of the inroads of the Picts and Scots. By whom were they resisted?

12—13. Give an account of the usurpation of Maximus.—What British chief is said to have founded a British colony in Gaul?—What was the effect of the emigration to Gaul?—How was Britain harassed at this period?—What was the result of the Roman neglect of Britain?—How long do the chroniclers make the Roman rule in Britain to have lasted?

CHAPTER II.

[A.D. 409—901].

14.— WHAT heresy arose in the Christian Church in Britain after the withdrawal of the Roman power?

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14—15. By what tribes was Britain invaded after the withdrawal of the Romans?—From what country did the Saxons come?—In what parts of Britain did they settle?—Whence did the Angles come?—Where did they establish themselves?—From what country did the Jutes come?—What part of Britain did they occupy?—From what sources do we derive the history of the earliest of these invaders?—Recount some of the details of the invasion which we gather from the Anglo-Saxon records.—Mention some of the mythical personages of British history.

15—16. Relate the story which is connected with the name of Engla-land.—What was the result of Gregory's admiration of the captive Angles?—Who was king of Kent at the time of Augustin's mission to England?—What was the extent of Ethelbert's dominion?—How did Ethelbert act towards the missionaries from Pope Gregory?

17.— What was the conduct of Augustin towards the British Church?—What was Ethelbert's code of laws?—Upon what principle were these laws founded?

17—18. Relate the story of the conversion of King Edwin by Paulinus.

18.— What king established the supremacy of Wessex?—Who succeeded Egbert?

18—19. What invaders began to ravage the country in the time of Egbert?—In what manner did they conduct their attacks?

19.— What family had King Ethelwulf?—What was the position of the Saxon kings of this period?—What account does Asser give of the youth of King Alfred?

20.— How did Ethelwulf's sons succeed to his dominions?—What was Alfred's position after the death of Ethelbert?—What was the great peril of England at the time of Ethelbert's death?

21.— What success had Ethelred and Alfred against the Danes in 868?—What was the course of the invaders in 870?—How was their march resisted?—What was the result?—What was the fate of the monasteries of Croyland, Peterborough, and Ely?

22.— What was the result of the Danish invasion of East Anglia?—How were the invaders resisted in Wessex?—Give an account of the battle of Æscesdun.—What other battles followed this defeat of the Danes?—In what year did Ethelred die?

23.— What was Alfred's view of a king's work, and his tools?—What was the work of the Church at this period?—How

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was the army constituted?—What was the condition of the workmen?—What was the first act of Alfred's undivided sovereignty?—How were the invaders induced to quit Wessex?—What was the fate of Mercia?

24.— What was Alfred's policy for the first seven years of his reign?—How can his conduct be explained?—How did it end?—Where did Alfred establish a camp of refuge?—What stories belong to this period?—Give an account of the battle of Ethandune.—What was the result of this battle?

25.— How did Alfred follow up his conquest?—How was the peace of England again broken?—Who was now the Danish leader?—How did Alfred resist the invaders?—How did he provide for the cultivation of the land in time of war?—What were the successes of Alfred against the Danes?

26.— What stratagem did he employ to drive them from the river Lea?—What was the result of Alfred's triumphs over Hasting?—How did Alfred prepare for naval warfare?—What was the result of his successes at sea?—In what year did Alfred secure the peace of the kingdom?—In what year did he die?

26—7. What benefits did Alfred confer upon England?—What were his great works after the peace with Guthrum?—What were his intellectual labours?—How did Alfred find time for his manifold works?—By what invention did he measure the progress of the day and night?

27.— What is the peculiar character of Alfred's code of laws?—What two important facts can we trace in these laws?

28.— What was the system of surety known as frank-pledge?—What was the system of ordeal?—How was the tenure of land secured?

CHAPTER III.

[A.D. 901—1066.]

28—9. WHO was Alfred's successor on the throne?—Who contested Edward's title?—How was this contention put an end to?—How did King Edward resemble his father?—What was the character of Alfred's daughter, Ethelfleda?—By what enemies were Edward and Ethelfleda assailed?—What successes did the king and his sister achieve?

29—30. Whom did Edward name as his successor?—When was Athelstan crowned?—What was the character of his reign?—What extent of dominion did Athelstan gain?—What position did Athelstan assume when he had won peace?—

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How was this peace broken?—What was the result of the battle of Brunan-burh?—What is the character of Athelstan's code of laws?—In what year did Athelstan die?

30—1. By whom was Athelstan succeeded?—What were the events of Edmund's reign?—How and when did he die?

31.— Who succeeded Edmund?—What was the character of Edred?—Who was his first adviser?—Who succeeded Turketul as adviser of the king?—What was the history of Dunstan?—What revolution did Dunstan wish to bring about?—What was the leading principle to be contended for in this revolution?—What was the nature of the first ecclesiastical establishments in England?—What title did Edred assume?—What change did he make in the kingdom of Northumbria?—In what year did he die?

32.— By whom was Edred succeeded?—What counsellors did Edwy find in possession of power?—How did Edwy incur the displeasure of Dunstan?—How did Dunstan insult the king?—What was the result?—How did Edwy meet the scandal raised against him?—What followed the banishment of Dunstan?—What measure was forced upon Edwy?—Upon what plea were Edwy and Elgiva separated?—How long did Edwy reign?

32—3. Who succeeded Edwy?—What was the first step of Dunstan's exaltation?—How did Odo elect Dunstan his own successor?—What was the character of Edgar's reign?—What change is exhibited in the laws of Edgar?—Who was Edgar's director?—What do we gather of the real character of this king?—Repeat the story of his marriage with Elfrida.—What is remarkable with regard to Edgar's consecration?

33—4. Who were the sons left by Edgar?—How did Dunstan put an end to the dispute as to the succession?—What reaction now commenced?—To what was the young king sacrificed?—Tell the story of his murder.

34—5. How old was Ethelred when he came to the throne?—What devastators recommenced their attacks in Ethelred's reign?—Where alone did the Danes find a sturdy resistance?—What was the counsel of Archbishop Sidric?—What was the effect of the Dane-geld?—What was the state of England at this time?—Whom did Ethelred marry?—What shameful deed did he order to be committed immediately after his marriage?—What retribution followed?—What wiser policy was adopted when the people would pay no more tribute?

35—6. Under what king did the Danes at last come for conquest?—How did Sweyn carry on the war?—Where did Ethelred take refuge?—By whom was he recalled to Eng-

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land on the death of Sweyn?—Who had been proclaimed king by the Danish army?—In what year did Ethelred die?

36.— Who was proclaimed king by the citizens of London?—How was Edmund fitted for a leader of the people?—How was he betrayed?—Who was now sole king of England?—How did Canute act towards the children and the brother of King Edmund?—How did he dispose of the other two claimants to the English throne?—What use did Canute make of his conquest?—When did he die?

37.— Who were the possible claimants to the crown at the time of Canute's death?—How was the kingdom assigned by the great nobles?—What was the end of Edward's attempt to assert his claim?—What were the results of a similar attempt of his brother Alfred?—When did Harold die?—Who succeeded Harold?—What was the state of the country during Hardicanute's rule?—How did it terminate?

37—8. To whom did the people turn upon the death of Hardicanute?—What was the character of Edward?—By whom was he placed upon the throne?—Whom did he marry?—What was the extent of Godwin's possessions?—By what two other nobles was the throne of Edward upheld?—How did Edward offend his powerful supporters?

39—40. Give an instance of Edward's partiality for his Norman followers.—What was the result of the contest between Edward and Godwin and his sons?—How did Godwin and his sons force the king to restore them to their possessions?

40—1. Who was practically the foremost man of England on the death of Godwin?—What was the cause of Harold's visit to Normandy?—How was William of Normandy related to King Edward?—Tell the story of the stratagem by which William tried to gain Harold's support in his claim to the English throne?—How did Harold make an enemy of his brother Tostig?

42—3. Who was the legitimate heir to the throne on the death of Edward?—Who was crowned by the Saxon archbishop?—What measures did William of Normandy take on hearing of Edward's death?—What is stated to have been the number of the fleet with which William invaded England?—When and where did he land?—How was Harold occupied when William landed?—What was the result of the battle at Stamford Bridge?—How did Harold act when he heard of the Norman landing?—What was the name of the place where the forces of Harold and of William met?—What was the position of the two armies?—Give an account of the battle.—What was the result?

CHAPTER IV.

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[A.D. 1066—1135.]

44.— How did the Londoners act on hearing of the result of the battle of Hastings?—What was the policy of William the Conqueror at the beginning of his reign?—What was the conduct of William's Norman chieftains during his absence from England?—What was the result of this oppression?

44—5. What insurrections disturbed the beginning of William's reign?—What invasions had he to repulse?—How did William contend with his enemies?

46.— Give an account of the last struggle of Saxon nationality.—What was the fate of the earls Edwin and Morcar? What was the result of the Norman conspiracy against the Conqueror?

47—8. What was the nature of the register called "Domesday Book?"—What counties were excepted in this survey?—What was the probable cause of this exception?—Into what classes were the landowners divided at this time?—Explain the nature of these classes.—What forests are mentioned in the Domesday record?—How did William gratify his love of the chace?—What does Thierry consider to have been William's motive for his severe forest laws?

48.— What great principle did William establish?—Describe the system of knight-service.—How were the people affected by this system?

48—9. What family quarrels disturbed the Conqueror's reign?—How did William meet with his death?—How did he divide his possessions?—Relate the story of his burial.

49—50. When was William Rufus crowned?—What were the difficulties in the way of his elevation to the throne?—Who was the most formidable of his opponents?—How did Rufus subdue his enemies?—What evidence of his character was given by the first proceedings of Rufus?—How did he oppress the people?

50.— How did Robert of Normandy act in his duchy?—How did William incite his brother's subjects to rebellion?—How did Henry Beauclerc make himself formidable to his brothers after their reconciliation?—How was he at last forced to yield?—Give an account of the events and the end of William's quarrel with King Malcolm of Scotland.

50—1. Relate the cause and the result of William's determination to go to war with duke Robert.—What arrangement between William and Robert eventually united England and Normandy under one king?

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51—2. What were the names of the missionary and of the pope who gave the first impulse to the Crusades?—How did they severally influence the people?—What was the character and the fate of the multitude who first started for the Holy Land? —Who were the leaders of the regular army of the First Crusade?—What was the result of this Crusade?—How was the Christian triumph disgraced?

52.— How did William act in Normandy during Robert's absence?—Relate the particulars of William's death.

52—3. What was prince Henry's first step on the death of Rufus?—When was he crowned?—How did he endeavour to conciliate his subjects?—Whom did he marry?—By whom was this marriage supported, and by whom opposed?

53—4. What was the result of duke Robert's invasion of England?—How did Henry act towards the supporters of Robert?—How did Robert give fresh offence to Henry?— How was Henry stimulated to take arms against his brother? —Narrate the events and the result of this war.—What became of Edgar Atheling after the defeat of duke Robert?

54—5—6. What became of the son of duke Robert?

55.— What instances of the ferocity of that age occurred in the quarrel between King Henry and Eustace de Breteuil? —Narrate the story of prince William's death.—Who was declared the next heir to the English throne?

54—6. To whom was Matilda first married?—To whom was she married after the death of the Emperor of Germany?

56.— How, and when, did Henry I. die?

CHAPTER V.

[A.D. 1135—1182.]

56.— WHO was Stephen, earl of Boulogne?—How did he proceed on the death of his uncle?—In what estimation was he held by the people of England?—How did he vindicate their choice?

57.— What was the first interruption of the unanimity which had hailed the succession of Stephen?—How was peace restored for a time?—How was it again broken?—What mixture of people formed the army of the Scottish king?—By whom was an army gathered to resist the invaders?—Who was the leader of this army?—Where did the opposing forces meet?—What was this battle called, and for what reason? —What was the issue of the battle?—What indications of an unsettled government remained after the conclusion of peace?

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57—8. How had the ecclesiastical power increased since the conquest?—What change in the position of the English Church had occurred during the reign of Stephen?—In what perilous contest did Stephen engage?—What three powerful bishops did Stephen dispossess of their fortresses?—Who was the pope's legate in England at this time?—What invasion followed the commencement of hostilities between the king and the bishops?—Give an account of the warfare which led to the capture of King Stephen.—To what class was Stephen's capture a cause of grief?—To what class was it a triumph?

59.— How did the Londoners act towards Matilda?—By whom was Matilda principally supported?—How long did her reign last?—How did it terminate?—How did the pope's legate act when Stephen regained his freedom?—Give an account of the siege of Oxford, and of Matilda's escape.

60.— Give an account of the quarrel with the Church in which Stephen was engaged after Matilda left the country.—What were the titles and possessions of Matilda's son, Henry?—What was the nature of the final pacification between Stephen and Henry?—When did Stephen die?

60—1. Of what race was Henry II. the first king?—What was remarkable in Henry's character and conduct?—What public measures did he set about immediately on his accession?—Who disputed Henry's right to his continental possessions?—How did Henry recover that power which England had lost during the reign of Stephen?

61—2. What account does Giraldus give of the character and customs of the Welsh?—What was the result of Henry's warfare with Owen Gwynneth?

62—3. Give some account of the early history, and of the character, of Thomas à Becket.—What preferment did Becket hold previous to becoming primate?—What two courses lay before Becket when he accepted the primacy?—Which course did he choose?—What was his first offence against the king?

63.— How did the Church at this period present an obstacle to the equal administration of the laws?—What was the occasion of Becket giving offence to the king by maintaining the ecclesiastical privileges?

64.— What was the character of the "Constitutions of Clarendon?"—How did Becket act after the pope had refused to ratify these resolutions?—Give an account of his conduct after he had been adjudged a traitor.—How did he escape from England?

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64—5. Give some account of his proceedings in France.—How did Henry act towards Becket?—Give an account of the meeting of reconciliation between Henry and Becket.—What was Becket's first proceeding after he was restored to his see?—What was the offence of the prelate whom Becket excommunicated?—How was Becket received in England?

66.— Relate the circumstances of Becket's death.—How did King Henry behave on hearing of the murder of Becket?—What was the effect of the concessions in favour of the Church to which Henry agreed?

66—7. What character does Giraldus give of the people of Ireland?—What system kept the country from making any real progress?—By whom was the nominal sovereignty of Ireland claimed at this time?—How did Dermot, king of Leinster, recover his dominions?—Who succeeded to his authority?—On what ground did Henry claim to be monarch of Ireland?—To whom did he grant to be king under the English crown?—Whom did he subsequently enfeoff with Ireland?—What were the consequences?

67—8. Give some account of King Henry's family troubles.—By whom was prince Henry supported in his rebellion against his father?—Give an account of the events and the conclusion of this rebellion.—Relate the story of King Henry's humiliation at the tomb of Becket.

69.— What institutions did King Henry establish or confirm for the administration of the law?

69—70. What was the fate of Henry's two elder sons?—By whose power was the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem imperilled?—How was King Henry's projected crusade suspended?—Tell the story of Henry's death.—When and where did it occur?

CHAPTER VI.

[A.D. 1182—1216.]

70—1. How did Richard behave after the death of his father?—Give some estimate of his general character, and of his conduct as a king.—What disgraceful riot occurred after the coronation of Richard?—Give an account of the persecution of the Jews at York, and elsewhere.—What object of this persecution was accomplished by the destruction of the Jews?

71—2. How did King Richard prepare for the third Crusade?—When did he set out?—Give an account of his proceedings

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on his way to the Holy Land.—Give an account of the progress and close of the siege of Acre.—How many Christians are estimated to have perished during the siege?—On what terms were the kings of England and France during this crusade?—What deed of atrocity did Richard commit after the capture of Acre?

72—3. Relate the further events of Richard's march towards Jerusalem, and of his retreat to Ascalon.—What accusation was brought against Richard at this time?—How was he vindicated from this imputation?

73—4. How did prince John act during Richard's absence from England?—In whose hands had Richard placed the government of the country?—Give an account of the proceedings of the two hostile parties in the kingdom.

74—5. How did Richard act on receiving the news of his brother's usurpations?—How was his departure from Acre again delayed?—Relate the events of the siege of Jaffa.—What courtesies were exchanged between Richard and Saphadin?

75.— Relate the adventures which befell Richard on his homeward journey.—How did John take advantage of his brother's captivity; and with what success?—Who was the first to attempt the deliverance of Richard?—Tell the romantic story of the discovery of Richard's prison.—How was Richard's release finally accomplished?—How long had his captivity lasted?

75—6. What was the condition of England on Richard's return?—Give an account of Richard's proceedings during his short visit to England.—What historical evidence have we of the individuality of Robin Hood?

76—7. How had Philip of France given offence to Richard?—What measures did Richard take to regain his French possessions?—How did these wars affect the English people?—Who was the first mayor of London?—What was his fate?

77.— How did Richard I. perish?—How did he dispose of his possessions?

77—8. What claimant had the best hereditary right to the throne of England?—How were Arthur's claims overpowered?—In what provinces, and by whom was his cause espoused?—How did King Philip act in the interest of prince Arthur?

78.— What conduct of King John caused an insurrection in Poitou and Aquitaine?—What was the final result of this insurrection?—What is related of the fate of prince Arthur?

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78—9. What penalty did John pay for the murder of his nephew?

79.— Describe the origin and progress of John's contest with the papal see.—Describe the effect of a papal interdict.

80—1. How were the people alienated from the king during its operation?—How long did this state of things last in England?—How did King John act during this period?—What reforms did he originate in Ireland?—What other papal sentence on John followed the interdict?—What was the effect of this excommunication?—What king supported the pope's pretensions?—How did John prevent the French invasion?—What imaginary dangers now assailed John?—What were the terms of John's submission to the pope?

81—2. What successes had John against Philip of France?—What was the final result of the war with France?

82.— Give an account of the first steps taken by the barons in opposition to John.—Who were the leaders in this great enterprise?—How did John endeavour to win the pope's aid in his quarrel with the barons?—What place was appointed for the meeting between the king and the barons?

83.— What was the name given to the articles which John signed at Runnymede?—What were the principles embodied in this charter?—State some of its specific provisions as applied to freemen.—What was its one provision for the villan?—What means did the barons take to ensure the king's fulfilment of the conditions of the Great Charter?

83—4. Give an account of the events of the war between John and his barons.—What was the ultimate resolution of the barons?—Give an account of prince Louis' career in England.—How did he injure his cause?—What catastrophe led to John's death?—When did this take place?

CHAPTER VII.

[A.D. 1216—1307.]

84—5. WHO succeeded King John?—What were the circumstances of the coronation of Henry III.?—Who was chosen Regent?—What was the character of Pembroke?—What support had the new government?—To whom did the Londoners adhere?—Give an account of the battle of Lincoln.—By what naval success was this victory followed up?—What terms did Pembroke grant to Louis and his adherents?

85.— By what was the Charter of John now perfected?—How did Pembroke widen its operation and ensure its publicity?

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86.— When did Pembroke die?—Who succeeded to the Regency?—What was his character as compared with that of Pembroke?—What was the effect of the Papal Bull declaring Henry capable to do all royal acts?—What was the occasion of the third confirmation of the Charter?—How did King Henry set up his prerogative above the Charters?—In what light does history chiefly present King Henry?—What were his first acts on taking the royal power into his own hands?

86—7. Whom did Henry marry?—What was the character of Queen Eleanor?—Give an account of her quarrel with the citizens of London.—What was the condition of London at this time?—How did King Henry interfere with the trade of the City?

87.— What measures made patriots of the English barons?—What was the result of Henry's expedition to Poitou?

87—8. Give an account of King Henry's quarrel with the pope—of his differences with his parliament.—On what pretences did Henry demand the tithes of the Church?

88.— What number of people died of famine in London in 1258?—What measures were taken to supply the country with corn?

88—9. On what conditions did the parliament agree to pay the king's debts?—Who was the most remarkable man of those times?—How was Leicester regarded by the people, and by the court?—Who was his bitter enemy?—What were the enactments called the "Provisions of Oxford"?—How did the council act towards those who refused to swear to these provisions?—In what spirit did prince Edward take the oaths required of him?—How did he observe his pledge?—Into what two factions was the controlling power of the kingdom split at this time?—How were these two factions united?—How did the king act with regard to the Provisions of Oxford?

89—90. How did Louis of France decide between Henry and his barons?—How did the barons treat this decree?—What was the state of things on the renewal of the civil war?—Relate the particulars of the Battle of Lewes.—What was the result of the battle?—In whose hands did this triumph place the administration of the realm?—In whose name and in what spirit did De Montfort govern?—How did he stop Queen Eleanor's threatened invasion?

90—1. What was the composition of the parliament assembled by De Montfort?—What did this parliament enact with regard to the king and prince Edward?—How was a royalist army

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again assembled?—What cause detached the nobles from De Montfort?—What oath was exacted from prince Edward by the nobles who joined him?—Describe De Montfort's position at Evesham.—Give an account of the battle and its results.—How was the opposition to the royal authority maintained after the fall of De Montfort?—What were the principal conditions of "The Award of Kenilworth"?

91—2. How was money raised for prince Edward's crusade to the Holy Land?—What was the nature of the subsidy exacted for this purpose?—How was prince Edward's expedition delayed?—Give an account of his proceedings in the East.

92.— When did Henry III. die?—When was King Edward I. crowned?

92—3—4. Relate the history of Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and Eleanora de Montfort.—How did King Edward resent Llewellyn's refusal to attend a parliament?—What terms did he impose on the Welsh prince?—What benefits were conferred on England during the peace?—How was the peace with Wales broken?—How was the warfare conducted on both sides?—What partial success had Llewellyn?—What was the ultimate fate of the Welsh prince and his brother?—How did Edward complete the pacification of Wales?—What became the title of Edward's eldest son?

93.— What occurred with regard to the English possessions in France during Edward's reign?—What persecution of the Jews occurred at this time?

94—5. How did the direct line of Alexander III. of Scotland become extinct?—How many competitors for the crown arose?—How many of these had any valid claim?—How did they respectively trace their descent?—To whom was the decision of the question referred?—What was the report of the commissioners appointed by Edward?—How did Edward I. act towards Balliol after the decision in his favour?

95—6. What was the cause of Edward renouncing his fealty to France?—How was his French expedition hindered?—What new troubles broke out when the Welsh were subdued?—Give an account of Edward's expedition into Scotland.—What was the result of the battle of Dunbar?—What castles did Edward take?—What was the result of his success?—Whom did he appoint regent of the subjected kingdom?

96—7—8. What one man still resisted the English power in Scotland?—Give some account of Sir William Wallace.—What nobles joined Wallace?—How was this revolt met by the

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English government?—Give an account of the battle of Stirling, and of the other successes of Wallace.—Give an account of the battle of Falkirk.—Who succeeded Wallace in his office of guardian of the kingdom?—To whom did they appeal against the aggressions of the English king?—How did the English parliament reply to the interference of Pope Boniface?—How was the reduction of Scotland completed?

96—7. By what exactions did Edward raise money for his warlike enterprises?—What two nobles resisted his attempted violations of the Charters?—How did the barons act during the king's absence in Flanders?—What effect on the liberties of the country had the statute of the Confirmation of the Charters?

98—9. Give an account of Wallace's fate.—What led to Bruce's assertion of independence?—What measures did King Edward take to revenge the murder of Comyn?—Give some account of Bruce's adventures.—What caused the death of Edward I.?

CHAPTER VIII.

[A.D. 1307—1377.]

99—100. WHAT were the first measures of Edward II.?—How did he give offence to the nobles?—Give an account of the barons' resistance to Edward's unworthy favouritism, and of the fate of Gaveston.

100—1. Give an account of King Robert Bruce's march into England.—Describe Bruce's position at Bannockburn, and relate the events and the results of the battle.—Give an account of the progress and termination of Edward Bruce's invasion of Ireland.

102.— Who succeeded Gaveston in the favour of Edward II.?—What barons opposed the influence of the Despensers?—What measures did they take against the favourites?—What was the end of this confederacy, and the fate of the confederates?—What were the enactments of the parliament held at York in 1322?

102—3. Relate the events, and the conclusion of Edward's invasion of Scotland.

103.— What great military order was dissolved at this time, and upon what body were their revenues conferred?

103—4. On what several missions were King Edward's wife and son sent to France?—How did they at last return to England?—By what nobles was Isabella joined?—What was the

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motive proclaimed for this invasion?—Who were the companions of King Edward's flight?—What was the fate of the Despensers?—What measures were taken by the queen's supporters?—What was the fate of Edward II.?

104—5. Give an account of Bruce's invasion of England.—What were the terms of the peace with Scotland?—Describe the various events of Edward Balliol's attempt to recover the crown of Scotland.

105.— What nobles formed a confederacy against Isabella and Mortimer?—How did Edward III. assert his own authority?

106.— What were the grounds of Edward III.'s claim to the crown of France?—What was the result of his naval engagement with Philip of Valois?—Who were the allies of England in the war with France?—What was the name and the rank of the leader of the Flemings?—Why was Artevelde called "the brewer of Ghent"?—What was his fate?

107—8—9. What was the main strength of the army with which Edward III. invaded France?—By what measure did Edward fully commit himself to his adventure?—Describe the course of his march.—What two rivers had he to cross?—Describe his various attempts to cross the river Somme.—Describe the position of the village of Cressy.—Give an account of the formation and numbers of the English army.—Describe the manner of the advance of the French, and the subsequent events of the battle of Cressy.—How many of the French army were slain?

109.— What hostile demonstration against England did the Scots make during King Edward's absence?—What was the result of this invasion?

109—10. Describe the operations of the siege of Calais, and its termination.—What indirect advantages to the English followed the victory of Cressy?—What order did King Edward establish after this battle?

110.— What national calamities occurred during this reign?—What laws were the consequence of this plague?

110—11. What conditions, rejected by Philip of Valois, were accepted by his son?—What was the result of the negotiations on this matter?—How did King Edward and his son resent this breach of faith?—Describe prince Edward's second expedition into France.—Give an account of the battle of Poitiers.—How did the prince of Wales treat the captive king of France?

111—12. What was the condition of France during the captivity of King John?—Describe the insurrection called the Jac-

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querie.—Give some account of King Edward's campaign in France after the expiration of the truce.—What were the conditions of the peace of Bretigny?—What was the state of France when King John was released from his captivity? —What was the cause of his voluntary return to England?

112—13. Give an account of the cause and events of the Black Prince's campaign in Spain.—What was the cause of a renewal of the war with France?—Give an account of the events and the result of the Black Prince's campaign in Gascony.—Who succeeded him in the government of Gascony?—Who was the leader who was opposed to the English authority?—What was the result of this warfare?

113.— How did the Black Prince regain the popularity he had lost in Gascony?—When did he die?—When did Edward III. die?—How long had he reigned?

CHAPTER IX.

[A.D. 1377—1415.]

113—15. WHAT was the position of the Church during the reign of Edward III.?—How was the power of the pope assailed during the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.?—What ecclesiastical reformer began his career in this reign; by whom was his cause taken up; what reception did his opinions meet with; what was his great work; what were his followers called; what has been said of their number?

114—15. Relate the circumstances of Richard II.'s accession.—What arrangements were made for the government during the minority of Richard?—What was the state of the nation at this time?—What means were adopted to meet the expenses of a war with France?—How was the right application of this subsidy ensured?—What was the result of the foreign enterprises of the English at this time?—What revolt did the poll-tax excite?—How had the materials for this revolt been accumulating?—How was it organised?—Who was the leader of the insurgents; to what did their numbers amount; how did they proceed; what were their demands? —How did King Richard act towards the insurgents?—What was the fate of Wat Tyler?—By whom was the insurrection put down in the eastern counties?—How did the king fulfil his promises to the insurgents?

116.— What were King Richard's principal characteristics?— How did he regard his uncles?—What accusations were brought against the duke of Lancaster; and how were they met?—Give an account of the invasion of the united forces

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of France and Scotland.—What honours did Richard confer on his favourites, and on his relations?—Who was declared presumptive heir to the throne?

117.— Describe the preparations for a French invasion of England, and the result.

117—18. What was the position of the Commons of England during this and the previous reign?—What proofs of their power occurred in Richard II.'s reign?—How did the king endeavour to set at nought his concessions to the Commons?—To whom was given the title of "lords appellants"?—How did they assert the authority of the Commission of Regency?—What was the fate of the king's obnoxious counsellors?

118.— Relate the cause and the result of the battle of Otterbourne.—What ballad is founded on this battle?

118—19. How did King Richard assert his own authority?—What change was made in his ministers?—What was the result of Richard's expedition to Ireland?—What marriage secured a pacification with France?—How did the Commons give fresh offence to the king?—What law was passed in consequence?—How did Richard make himself an absolute king?—What was the fate of the duke of Gloucester?—of the earl of Arundel?—of the earl of Warwick?—of the archbishop of Canterbury?—What was the conduct of Gloucester's relatives?—What title was conferred on the earl of Derby?

119—20. What led to the banishment of Hereford?—On what excuse did Richard seize upon his property?—How was King Richard regarded by the English people?—What was the popular feeling towards Hereford?

120—1—2. With what force did Hereford, now duke of Lancaster, invade England?—How was King Richard occupied at the time of his landing?—What measures did the duke of York take to resist the invasion; and how did his resistance end?—What was the fate of the obnoxious members of the committee of parliament?—Where was Richard taken prisoner?—With what ceremonies was Richard deposed, and Henry elected in his place?—Who was the rightful heir to the throne on the deposition of Richard?—On what did Henry of Lancaster rest his claim?—What were the wise measures of the first parliament of Henry IV.?—What did they decide to do with King Richard?—What two popular beliefs as to Richard's fate had Henry to contend with?

122.— Give an account of the progress and end of the conspiracy to restore Richard.—Give an account of the origin and progress of the revolt in Wales.—Who was the leader of the Welsh?—What title was given to him?

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123.— How did Henry IV. treat the followers of Wycliffe?—What statute against heretics was passed in his reign?—Who was the first victim to this law?—How did this conduct of the king affect the Commons?—What countries refused to recognise Henry as King of England?—What were the events of the war with Scotland, and the result of the battle of Homildon-hill?

123—4—5. Give an account of the revolt of the Percies, and the battle of Hateley-field.—How was the earl of Northumberland treated?—What was the end of his second revolt?—Who were concerned in this revolt?—To whom did the execution of Scrope give offence?

125.— What was the origin of the rival factions in France at this time?—What were they called?—How did Henry IV. act towards them?—When did Henry IV. die?—What authority had Henry V. during the life-time of his father?—What were the first acts of his reign?

125—6. How was sir John Oldcastle obnoxious to the clergy?—What measures did they take against him; how did the king befriend him; what was his ultimate fate?—Give an account of the conspiracy of the Lollards, and its result.

126.— How did Henry V. commence his war with France?—What conspiracy was discovered previous to his departure from England?—Who were implicated, and what was their fate?

126—7—8. Give an account of the siege of Harfleur, and its result.—Describe the course and events of Henry's march towards Calais.—Describe the position of the two armies at Agincourt, and give their comparative numbers.—Give an account of the battle.—What was the loss on both sides?

CHAPTER X.

[A.D. 1415—1447.]

128—9. How was Henry V. received in England after the battle of Agincourt?—How was the war carried on in France?—What alliance did Henry secure?—What was the state of the rival factions in France at this time?

129—30. What was the success of Henry's second landing in France?—Give an account of the siege of Rouen, and of Henry's advance towards Paris.—How were the rival parties in France partially reconciled, and what event threw them into still more bitter enmity?

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130—1. What were the terms of the treaty of Troyes?—What events succeeded Henry's marriage?—By what news was King Henry recalled to France?—Of what did his force consist?

131—2. Give an account of the siege of Meaux, and its results.—When and where did Henry V. die?—What were his last wishes and instructions?—What was his character, and how did his qualities affect his own people and foreign nations?

132—3. How did the English lords set aside one of Henry V.'s last wishes?—What arrangements did they make for the care and training of Henry VI.?—Who was proclaimed king in Paris after the death of Charles VI.?—What other king reigned in France, and in what provinces was he acknowledged?

132—3—4. What were the first successes of the English in France after the death of Henry V.?—What circumstances caused the duke of Burgundy to cool towards the English alliance?—In what state was the cause of Charles VII. when the English were advancing to the siege of Orleans?—How did the French commanders prepare for the defence?—Give an account of the "Battle of Herrings."—What led to Burgundy's separation from the English?

134—5—6. Give an account of the early history of Joan of Arc, and of the commencement of her public career.—What was the effect on the English of Joan's first exploits at Orleans?—Give an account of her various successes which put an end to the siege of Orleans.—What was the great secret of Joan's success?—Give an account of the fall of Jargeau and of the battle of Patay.

136—7. What co-operation did the duke of Bedford secure at this time?—Give an account of Joan's triumphant march to Rheims.—What change took place in the Maid after the coronation of Charles VII.?—Describe the attack on Paris and its result.

137—8. Where and by what party was Joan of Arc taken prisoner?—To whom was she delivered up?—Describe the circumstances of her trial and execution.

138—9. What follies were enacted whilst the English power in France was in reality slipping away?—Who died at this critical period?—Give an account of the successive losses of the English.—Whom did Henry VI. marry?—When was Margaret crowned Queen of England?—Give an account of the conspiracy against the duchess of Gloucester, and its result.—What were the circumstances of the arrest and death of the duke of Gloucester?—How soon was his death succeeded by that of cardinal Beaufort?

CHAPTER XI.

PAGE [A.D. 1447—1483.]

139.— WHOSE son was Richard, duke of York?—How was he descended from two sons of Edward III.?—To whose titles and possessions did he succeed in 1425, and by what means?

140.— Who was the real ruler of England after the death of cardinal Beaufort?—What character is given of Suffolk?—By what scheme was the impeachment of Suffolk by the Commons avoided?—What was Suffolk's fate?

140—1. What insurrection occurred at this time?—Who was the leader of the insurgents?—What was the result, and who was the victim of their success?—How were the rebels finally subdued?—What was the fate of Cade?

141.— What was the condition of England at this time?—What was the principal cause of the discontents of the kingdom?—Against what unpopular noble did the duke of York take up arms, and with what result?

141—2. How did the king's confirmed incapacity affect the position of the duke of York?—What changes occurred when the king began to recover?—What measures did York now take against Somerset?—Give an account of the first battle of St. Albans.—How was this battle chiefly important?—What was the composition of the first parliament after this triumph of the Yorkists?—Amongst whom had the house of York its chief supporters?

142—3—4. How was the duke of York's commission again superseded?—How did the great quarrel recommence after two years' suspension?—What was the result of the battle of Northampton?—What compromise was proposed when York claimed the throne?—What was the result of the battle of Wakefield?—What two battles followed, and which party was successful in each?—How did Edward, duke of York, act after the second battle of St. Albans, and with what result?—What was the result of the battle of Towton?—What became of the king and queen?

144—5. When was Edward IV. crowned?—What titles were conferred on his brothers?—How was the Lancastrian party treated?—What measures did Queen Margaret take against Edward?—How was she deprived of two of her chief supporters?—What was the fate of Percy and Somerset after they had again joined the Lancastrian party?—How were the Lancastrians deprived of help from Scotland?

145.— What was the character of Edward IV.?—What dangerous device did he adopt for the supply of his extravagance?

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—Whom did he marry?—How was this marriage a politic step?—How did Edward make it a cause of animosity?—How did Warwick now become estranged from the king?

146—7. What made the earl of Warwick in some respects more powerful than the king?—Who married his daughter?—What was the motive, and what the success of the insurrection in Warwick's name?—What success attended the earl himself?—How did King Edward frustrate the schemes of Warwick and Clarence?—What league was now made between Queen Margaret, Warwick, and Clarence?—What events led to the re-establishment of the Lancastrian rule?—What became of King Edward?

147—8—9. How did Edward effect a landing in England?—Who joined him?—What success attended his march to London?—Give an account of the battle of Barnet.—What Lancastrian leaders fell?—What was the total loss of the Lancastrians?—What became of King Henry?—Who was suspected of having murdered him?

148—9. How did Queen Margaret act after the battle of Barnet?—What was the result of the battle of Tewkesbury?—What is related of the death of King Henry's son, prince Edward?—What was the fate of the duke of Somerset?

149—50. With what force did Edward set out for France, and with what intention?—How was he cajoled by King Louis?—What were the conditions of Edward's negotiations with France?

150.— What led to a quarrel between Edward and Clarence?—What was the fate of Clarence?—What was the cause of war with Scotland?—How did it end?—When did Edward IV. die?

151.— What age was Edward V. at the time of his father's death, and by whom was he surrounded?—How did the duke of Gloucester act towards the queen's relations and friends?—What office was conferred on Gloucester?—Where did the queen take refuge?

151—2. How did the protector accomplish the death of lord Hastings?—How did he get possession of the duke of York?—On what pretence did he assert that the children of Edward IV. had no right to the crown?—What was the success of Richard's own claim to the crown?

152—3. What accounts are given by various authorities of the death of Edward V. and his brother?

CHAPTER XII.

PAGE [A.D. 1483—1509.]

153—4. MENTION the evidences of some good qualities which Richard gave at the beginning of his reign.—What different accounts are given of Richard's personal appearance?—What proof is there that he and his advisers in some measure endeavoured to discharge their duty to the people?—Who had been the chief instrument of placing Richard on the throne?—How did Buckingham act towards his former friend?—What was the descent and parentage of the earl of Richmond?—What negotiations preceded Richmond's attempted landing in England?—How did King Richard quell the revolt in favour of Richmond?—What was the fate of Buckingham?

154—5. Who was declared King Richard's heir?—How was Richard prevented from making large warlike preparations against Richmond's invasion?

155—6. By what king was Richmond assisted in his project of invading England?—What support had he in England?—When and where did Richmond land?—Where did Richard take up his position?—Whose treachery decided the fate of the battle?—How did King Richard die?

156.— Of what line was Richard III. the last?—What system expired with him?—What had been the condition of the nation during the Wars of the Roses?—What change had taken place in the great bulk of the people since the commencement of the Plantagenet line?—What evidences have we of the opulence and the luxurious habits of this time?—What were the arrangements at this period for raising and maintaining armed forces?

156—7—8. When was the first corn-law passed?—How was the prosperity of the country then, and since then, affected by the principle on which that law was based?—What evidence have we both of a righteous and of a corrupt administration of justice at this time?—How were the various handicrafts regulated?—With what exception?—Where were manufactures carried on?—What do the wills of this period prove with regard to furniture and apparel?—How was the price of all commodities kept up by the mistaken system of legislation?

158—9. What was the condition of the inferior clergy at this time?—What effect had the Church on the progress of civilization?—Who were the encouragers of literature at this time?—What great art was introduced into England in Edward IV.'s reign?—Who was the inventor of this art?—How was learning affected by it?—What two facts are re-

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markable with regard to the statutes of Richard III. ?—What one instance of a liberal policy is found in the commercial acts of Richard's reign ?

159.— When was Henry VII. crowned ?—In what dilemma was he placed with regard to a title to the crown ?—How was this difficulty overcome ?—In what spirit did Henry perform his promise to marry the princess Elizabeth ?

159—60. Why was the character of Henry VII. better suited to the changed state of society than that of any of the Plantagenet race ?—How did Henry VII. act towards the Yorkists ?

160.— What was the prevailing feeling towards Henry in Ireland ?—To what insurrection did this lead ?—What was the name of the pretended earl of Warwick ?—What nobles took up his cause ?—What became of him, and of his adherents ?

160—1. How did Henry VII. act in his foreign relations ?—How did Henry's cautious and dishonest foreign policy affect the temper of the English people ?—What was the great object of all Henry's negotiations ?

161—2—3. What claimant to the English throne appeared in 1492 ?—Who did he profess to be ?—How was he received in Ireland—in France—in Flanders—in Scotland ?—What supporters did he gain in England ?—What was their fate ?—How did Henry treat those in Ireland who had supported the adventurer ?—What aid did James IV. of Scotland give to the self-styled duke of York, and with what effect ?

163—4—5. Give an account of the insurrection in Cornwall.—What was its cause ?—How did the Cornishmen receive the pretended duke of York ?—What was the end of Perkin's enterprise ?—What confession did he make ?—What led to the conviction and death of the real earl of Warwick, and the pretended duke of York ?

165.— To whom was prince Arthur married ?—To whom was his widow betrothed ?—What indisposed Catherine for the completion of her second marriage ?

166.— When did Henry VII. die ?—What is reported of his wealth at the time of his death ?—By what means had he amassed this fortune ?—Who were the chief instruments of his extortions ?—In what two particulars alone was Henry liberal ?—By whom were the great maritime discoveries of this reign effected ?—How were the commercial enterprises of the country restricted, and the increase of its material wealth hindered ?

166—7. By what means did Henry VII. reign despotically ?—What Court was established by an early statute of this

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reign?—How was it constituted, and what were its functions?

167.— How was the ecclesiastical power threatened in Henry VII.'s reign?

CHAPTER XIII.

[A.D. 1509—1529.]

167.— How did Henry VIII. act towards the ministers of his father's extortions?—How did he act with regard to the doubtful position of Catherine of Aragon?

168.— What wars did Henry prepare for in the third year of his reign?—What was first announced as the object of the intended war with France?—What object was subsequently stated?—Who was pope at this time?—What was the policy of Julius II.?—What were the causes of complaint at this time between England and Scotland?—What was the family alliance between the two kings?

168—9. Who was essentially the war minister at this time?—Give an account of Wolsey's history previous to the accession of Henry VIII.

169.— How was the war with France carried on?—What tyrannical enactment was passed with regard to the defence of the English coasts?

169—70. With whom did Henry form a new league against France?—How did he carry on the war?—Give an account of the siege of Terouenne and of the "Battle of the Spurs."—What other town was taken by the allies?—Who received the bishopric of Tournay?

170—1. Give an account of the events which led to the battle of Flodden.—Who was the English commander?—What proof did he give of his knowledge of strategy?—What were the events and the result of the battle?—At what was the loss of each army computed?—What honours were bestowed upon the English leaders?

171.— By what alliance was peace with France concluded?—Whom did Henry's sister Mary marry after the death of King Louis?

171—2—3. To what dignities was Wolsey advanced?—At what critical time was Wolsey appointed papal legate?—How did he justify the pope's choice?—Describe the complicated position of continental affairs at this time.—What were the terms of Henry's league with Francis?—Who were the candidates for the imperial dignity after the death of Maximi-

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lian?—What was Henry's policy in the matter?—Which candidate was elected?—What preparations were made for, and what solemnities occurred at the meeting between Henry and Francis?—What did the place of this meeting come to be called?—What dissimulation did Henry practise on this occasion?

173.— What was the fate of the duke of Buckingham?—What led to his fall?

173—4. What was the position of Luther at this time?—How did King Henry obtain the title of "Defender of the Faith?"—With what powers did he form a league against France?—Who aspired to be Leo X.'s successor in the papal chair?—Who was elected?—By what promise did Wolsey obtain supplies from the citizens of London for the war with France?—Give an account of the riots caused by jealousy of the aliens in London.—By what other means did Wolsey raise money for the war?

174—5. Give an account of the troubles in Scotland at this time.—Whom did Henry's sister Margaret marry after the death of James IV.?—What part did Henry take in Scottish affairs?

175.— Upon the death of Pope Adrian to what did Wolsey again aspire?—With what result?—Give an account of the siege of Pavia.

176.— How did Henry propose to gratify his ambition to be lord of France?—How did he attempt to raise money for this purpose?—With what result?

176—7. What led to a treaty with France?—Give an account of the cause and events of the war between the emperor and the pope.

177—8—9. What were the objects of Wolsey's embassy to France in 1527?—What was the result?—With what difficulties was Wolsey surrounded in the matter of Henry's divorce from Catherine?—What steps were taken to decide on the legality of the marriage?—What change in the fortunes of the war against the emperor caused the pope to discountenance Henry's project of a divorce?—How did Wolsey lose the king's favour?

CHAPTER XIV.

[A.D. 1529—1536.]

180.— WHAT was the position of Wolsey after his fall from power?—What were the charges against him?—By whose influence was he saved for a season?—Who succeeded him as chancellor?

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180—1. How did the parliament of 1529 attempt to set some bounds to the ecclesiastical power?—What three important statutes did they pass?—What injustice did they perpetrate?—How was the use of the English Testament punished at this time?

182.— How did Cranmer win Henry's favour?—With what embassy was he associated in consequence?—With what difficulties had these ambassadors to contend?—What bodies decided in favour of the king's divorce?

183.— How did Wolsey act after his partial restoration to fortune?—How was his complete ruin accomplished?—Give some details of his last moments.

183—4. How did Henry act towards the clergy after Wolsey's death?—What title did they consent to give him?—Give some instances of Henry's treatment of the reformers.—How did Sir Thomas More act towards heretics?—How did More cease to be chancellor?

185.— How did Henry anticipate his divorce from Catherine?—What is remarkable with regard to Cranmer's appointment to the primacy?—What reservations did Cranmer make in taking the oath of obedience to the pope?—What measures with regard to Henry's divorce followed the promotion of Cranmer?

185—6, 90. How did Queen Catherine act with regard to, and after the divorce?—When did she die?

186.— By what statute did the parliament of 1533 declare war with Rome?—How were the people prepared for the impending separation from Rome?—What acts were passed by this parliament with regard to Henry's divorce and second marriage, and the succession to the throne?

186—7. Who was Elizabeth Barton?—What two eminent persons were implicated in her revelations?—How had Fisher incurred the king's displeasure?—Of what crime was he attainted?—What was the fate of the persons principally implicated in the alleged conspiracy?

187—8. What declaration was contained in the preamble to the Act for the establishment of the king's succession?—What was the result of the refusal of More and Fisher to swear to this preamble?—What title, and what rights and powers were conferred on the king by the parliament?—What was the nature of the new statute of treasons?—What ecclesiastical body refused to accept the Act of Supremacy?—What was their fate?—What statute of Richard III. was repealed in this parliament?—What other acts of tyranny over men's opinions did the government commit?

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188—9. What pope succeeded Clement VII.?—How did he attempt to conciliate the English?—What was the result?—By what means was the conviction of More and of Fisher brought about?—What was their fate?

189.— To what high authority was Cromwell appointed?—Through what successive offices had he risen to this honour?—What measures were taken for the suppression of the smaller religious houses?—What were the duties of the commissioners appointed for this purpose?—Who received the spoil derived from the dissolution of the monasteries?

190—1—2—3. What appears to have been the conduct of Anne Boleyn after her marriage with Henry VIII.?—What suspicion excited enmity against her?—What disappointment alienated Henry from Anne Boleyn?—What were the other causes of her ruin?—How was this finally brought about?—What were the charges against her?—Do these charges appear to have had any foundation?—What other persons were implicated in the accusations against the queen?—What was their fate?—What was the form, and what the result of Anne's trial?—Give an account of her execution.—When did this occur?—What happened the next day?—What may be concluded as to Henry's motive in the destruction of Anne Boleyn?—What was the nature of the law of succession passed after the death of Queen Anne?—What children had Henry by the two marriages now declared unlawful?

CHAPTER XV.

[A.D. 1536—1540.]

194.— EXPLAIN the term "English Pale."—What was the ancient extent of the English pale in Ireland?—What were its limits in the time of Henry VIII.?—What was the condition of the regions not included in the English pale?—What was the condition of the people within the pale?

195.— To whom was the government of Ireland principally committed under Wolsey?—What chief was Kildare's rival?—What was the end of Kildare's rule?—Give an account of the revolt of lord Thomas Fitzgerald.—What was the fate of the archbishop of Dublin?

196—7. How did the earl of Ormond act in the rebellion?—What was the end of the rebellion, and the fate of lord Thomas Fitzgerald and his uncles?—What was the condition of Ireland after the suppression of the Geraldine rebellion?

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198—9—200. Give some account of the insurrections consequent on the changes in ecclesiastical matters.—What were the demands of the rebels?—How did King Henry act towards the insurgents?—How did the first outbreak terminate?—What caused a second rebellion, and how did it end?—What was the fate of the insurgents?—Mention an instance of the extreme severity exercised with regard to this outbreak.

200.— What event followed the birth of a son to Henry?—How did Henry act immediately on the death of Jane Seymour?

200—1. What were the difficulties in the position of Cromwell and of Cranmer?—What inconsistency did these difficulties give rise to in their conduct?—What great work did they nevertheless accomplish?—Give an account of King Henry's public examination of a heretic.—What was the name of the accused?—What was his fate?

201—2. How did the ecclesiastical commissioners proceed towards the destruction of the greater religious houses?—What compensation was given to the ejected monks and nuns?—What was the fate of the conventual buildings?

202—3. For what purpose was the parliament assembled in 1539?—How was the docility of the House of Commons secured?—What was the effect of the Act for the dissolution of abbeys?—What promises did Henry make in the preamble to the draft of this Statute?—How were these promises fulfilled?

203—4. What was the nature of the Act passed in this parliament for "abolishing diversity of opinion"?—What were the penalties attached to a violation of the "Six Articles" contained in this Act?—How many martyrs were put to death under this Act?—How were Latimer, bishop of Worcester, and Shaxton, bishop of Salisbury, affected by it?

204.— How did Cardinal Pole incur the displeasure of Henry, and what revenge did the king take on his relatives and friends?

204—5. How did Cromwell act with regard to Henry's marriage with Anne of Cleves?—How did the king receive his intended bride?—What was the termination of this marriage?

205—6. To what dignity was Cromwell raised?—How did he incur general odium?—What was his fate?—What other event occurred on the day of Cromwell's execution?

CHAPTER XVI.

PAGE [A.D. 1540—1547.]

206—7. WHAT other executions occurred soon after Cromwell's death?—What was the fate of Catherine Howard?—What other persons were implicated in the accusations against the queen, and how were they punished?—Whom did Henry next marry?

207—8—9. What was the condition of Scotland at this period?—What was the success of the reformed religion in that country?—Who had the complete control of the young king James?—Whom did James marry after the death of his first wife?—Which religious party did James favour?—How did he give offence to Henry?—What were the events of the war between England and Scotland?—With what difficulties had James to contend?—What was the result, and how was the Scottish king affected by it?—Into what negotiation did king Henry enter with his Scottish prisoners?—How were his plans defeated?

209—10. By whom was Scotland invaded on the recommencement of the war?—How did Hertford carry on the warfare?—What secret negotiations did Henry and his council enter into for the destruction of Beaton?—With what result?

210—11. What caused Henry to resolve on war with France?—How did the parliament respond to his demand for money to carry on his wars?—By what new Act as to the succession was the emperor propitiated?—What treaty was made between Charles V. and Henry?—How did Henry perform his part of the compact?—With what result?

211.— What invasion of England was meditated at this time?—When was peace concluded, and upon what terms?

211—12. What was the prevailing spirit of the king's council at this time towards heretics?—Who was the principal persecutor of the reformers?—What Act was passed in 1543 by the anti-reforming party?—What executions for heresy took place at the time of Henry's marriage with Catherine Parr?—What narrow escapes had Cranmer, and how was he saved?—What was the fate of Anne Askew?

213.— What plot was laid against Catherine Parr, and with what result?—How was the Reformation influenced by the king's growing infirmity?—What powerful noble was a decided reformer?—What two nobles were opposed to the reformed doctrines?—What charges were brought against the duke of Norfolk, and the earl of Surrey?—What was the fate of Surrey?—How was Norfolk saved?

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213—14. When did Henry VIII. die?—Give some account of his character.

214—220. What was the characteristic of the parliaments of the latter part of this reign, and of all the public servants?—What was the provision for the maritime defence of England during Henry VIII.'s reign?—At what is the annual military expenditure of this and the succeeding reign estimated?—What was the nature of the military organisation of the sixteenth century?—What was the sum raised by taxation in two years of Henry VIII.'s reign?—At what may we estimate this sum at the present value of money?—What is a probable estimate of the number of the population at the beginning of the sixteenth century?—State some of the causes of the decay of towns at this period.—With what places was the principal trade of London?—How was the interchange of the country transacted?—What immediate effect had the dissolution of the monasteries on the condition of the lower classes, and the security of property?—How was vagabondage attempted to be restrained?—Of what public fraud was the government of Henry VIII. guilty?—What evils resulted from this process?—In whose hands was the religious teaching of the people after the Reformation?—How was the condition of the clergy improved?—What effect had the destruction of the monasteries on the provision for the education of the young?—What had given an impulse to all education in the middle of the sixteenth century?—What was the popular reading tolerated by the government at this period?—What was an important branch of popular intellectual amusement?—What science made extraordinary advances in the reign of Henry VIII.?—What was the state of the fine arts at this period?—Who was Henry VIII.'s favourite painter?—What provisions were made at this time for the public safety and convenience in London and elsewhere?

CHAPTER XVII.

[A.D. 1547—1554.]

220.— By whom was Henry VIII. succeeded?—How old was Edward VI. at the time of his father's death?—Of which of Henry's wives was he the son?—What arrangements for the government during the young king's minority were made by the will of Henry VIII.?—Who was appointed Protector by the executors of Henry VIII.?—Who opposed this nomination, and with what result?—What was Hertford created?

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220—1. How did the death of Francis I. affect the relations between France and England?—Who were the chief advisers of the French king, Henry II.?—In what spirit did Somerset enter on the war with Scotland?—Give an account of the battle of Pinkie.—What was the result of the English triumph in this engagement?—To whom was Queen Mary of Scotland married?

222.— What led to the imprisonment of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester?—What were the objects of the ecclesiastical visitation which took place whilst Somerset was in Scotland?

222—3. Mention some important measures passed by the parliament which met on the 4th of November, 1517.—What was the first measure of the parliament which met in January, 1549?—What other means had been taken to secure uniformity of service?—On what was this Liturgy based?

223—4. What were the difficulties by which Somerset was surrounded?—Whom did Catherine Parr marry after the death of Henry VIII.?—Whom did sir Thomas Seymour desire to marry after the death of Catherine?—What was the fate of Seymour?—What were his offences against the government?—Of what covert objects was he suspected?

224.— To what kind of government was Somerset inclined by nature?—How was he incapable of making such a government safe?—How did he endeavour to redress oppression?

224—5—6. What was the beginning, the course, and the end of the rebellion in Devonshire and Cornwall?—Who was the leader of the Norfolk rebellion?—How did it commence?—Where did the rebels encamp?—What prisoners did they take?—How did they obtain possession of Norwich?—How were they forced to break up their encampment?—What was the result of the battle of Dussin Dale?

227—8. Who was at the head of the confederacy against Somerset?—How did Warwick and his associates proceed?—What was the result to Somerset?

228.— What religious persecution occurred in Edward VI.'s reign?—What was the spirit of the forty-two Articles of Belief set forth in this reign?

229—30. What alliance took place between Somerset and Warwick?—What was Warwick created?—What charges were brought against Somerset?—What was his fate?—What other persons were executed as being implicated in Somerset's offence?

230.— What were the terms of the treaty concluded with France in March, 1550?

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230—1. Who had the supreme authority after the death of Somerset?—By what family alliances did Northumberland increase his power?—What settlement of the crown was made by the will of Henry VIII.?—What new settlement did King Edward make?—What means were taken to ensure the execution of King Edward's devise of the crown?

231.— When did Edward VI. die?—What was his age?—What remarkable work of this king is preserved in the Cotton Library?—What do we gather concerning Edward VI. from this, and other evidence?

231—2. How did the princess Mary act on the death of her brother?—Whom did the Council proclaim queen?—What measures did Northumberland take, and with what result?—What was his fate?

232—3. When did the coronation of Mary take place?—How was her accession received at Rome?—What bishops were committed to the Tower, and who were restored to their sees?—What connected with the Reformation was retained by Mary's government?—How did the people receive the idea of Mary's marriage with Philip, the son of Charles V.?—How did Charles conciliate the Lords and Commons?

233—4. What demonstrations were made against the proposed Spanish marriage?—What success had sir Thomas Wyat?—How did Queen Mary act on Wyat's approach to London?—What was the end of Wyat's rebellion?

CHAPTER XVIII.

[A.D. 1554—1561.]

234—5. WHAT effect had Wyat's insurrection on the fate of the Dudleys?—Relate the circumstances of lady Jane Grey's execution.—What other executions took place?—What is remarkable as to the trial of sir Nicholas Throckmorton?

235.— How was the name of the princess Elizabeth mixed up with Wyat's rebellion, and how did Queen Mary act towards her sister in consequence?

236, 7, 9, 40. What changes took place in ecclesiastical affairs during these troubles?—What three bishops were examined before thirty-three commissioners at Oxford?—With what result?—What further measures were taken against them?—Of what weakness was Cranmer guilty, and how did he make amends for it?—Who succeeded Cranmer as archbishop of Canterbury?

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236, 7. When did the marriage of Mary and Philip take place? —What were the projects of Philip?—By what means did he set about the execution of these projects?—How did the parliament abase themselves before the power of Rome?—How many executions took place under the new statute of treasons passed by this parliament?

237—8. What two bishops were principally active in the persecution of Protestants?—Mention some of the more eminent of these martyrs.—What remarkable sermon caused a temporary suspension of the burnings for heresy?

238.— What attempt was made in 1555 to introduce the spy system into England?—With what success?

240.— What change took place in Philip's fortunes in 1555?—Who succeeded Pope Julius III.?—How did the new pope rouse the spirit of the English nobility?

240—1. Give some account of the conspiracy headed by Henry Dudley, and of the fate of the conspirators.

241, 2, 3. For what reason, and on what pretences, did Philip induce England to declare war against France?—What English force joined the Spanish army?—Who was the leader of the combined forces?—What was the issue of the battle before St. Quentin, and of the siege of that fortress?—How did the duke of Guise avenge the misfortune of St. Quentin?—How long had Calais been in the possession of the English?—What other fortresses were lost with Calais?—What is related of the effect of this disgrace on Queen Mary?

242.— What was the state of the English nation at this time?

243.— When did Queen Mary die?

243.— Who succeeded Mary?—What decided expressions of her religious opinions followed the accession of Queen Elizabeth?—How did Paul IV. act towards Elizabeth?

243—5. Who proposed himself as Elizabeth's husband within a month after her accession?—What opinions did Elizabeth declare on the subject of marriage?—On what was it evident that the new queen intended to found her power?—Who was Elizabeth's chief adviser?—Who was appointed lord-keeper?—In what spirit did the parliament proceed to establish Protestantism?—What was the conduct of the clergy in convocation?—How did the bishops receive the new statutes for taking the oath of supremacy, and for the use of the English Liturgy?—Who was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury?

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245.— When was a peace concluded with France and Scotland? —Whom did Philip of Spain marry?—What accident made Mary Stuart queen of France?—On what did she ground her pretensions to the English crown?

245—6. What position did Elizabeth hold towards the Protestant party of Europe?—Who was the great leader of the Roman Catholic party?—What circumstances caused the affairs of Scotland to be all-important to England?

246—8. What outbreak followed the return of John Knox to Scotland?—What was the army of the Scotch reformers called?—How did the English government act towards them?—What were the terms of the treaty concluded at Berwick between the duke of Norfolk and the commissioners of the congregation?—What English force was sent to the aid of the army of the congregation?—What event took place during the siege of Leith?—What was the result of the siege?—What were the terms of the peace concluded at Edinburgh?—How was this treaty regarded by the House of Guise?—What was the first proceeding of the estates of the kingdom assembled in accordance with the treaty of Edinburgh?—What three Acts followed the Confession of Faith?—What led to Queen Mary's return to Scotland?—What conduct of the Scotch queen was a declaration of hostility towards Elizabeth?—How did Elizabeth retaliate? —How was Mary received in Scotland?

CHAPTER XIX.

[A.D. 1561—1585.]

249.— WHAT wise commercial measure was carried through by the council of Elizabeth in 1560?—What was the state of political and religious affairs in France after the accession of Charles IX.?—Which party did Elizabeth support; what aid did she give, and with what result?

249—51. Who were convicted in 1563 of a conspiracy to place Mary of Scotland on the English throne?—What was Elizabeth's policy at this time with regard to Mary?—Whom did Mary marry?—For what reasons did Elizabeth refuse her approval of this marriage?—How did the Scottish reformers act on the occasion of Mary's marriage with Darnley?—What was Elizabeth's conduct with regard to this revolt?

251—2. Who was David Riccio?—Into what alliance did Darnley enter with the Scottish reformers?—into what with other nobles?—Give an account of the murder of Riccio, and of the subsequent conduct of the Scottish king and queen?

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252—4. How did Elizabeth act on the occasion of Mary giving birth to a son?—What were the relations between Mary and her husband at this time?—Who was now Mary's most intimate counsellor?—Relate the circumstances attending the murder of Darnley.—Who were denounced as the king's murderers?—How did the queen act towards Bothwell?—How was his trial conducted?

254—5. What were the circumstances attending the marriage of Mary and Bothwell?—What confederacy was formed against them?—With what result?—How was the imprisonment of Mary viewed by Elizabeth?—What was the spirit of the Scottish people towards their queen?—What three instruments was Mary compelled to sign?—What proceeding followed her abdication?—Who was proclaimed regent?—What were the important Acts of the parliament summoned by Murray?

256.— Give an account of Mary's escape from Lochleven Castle.—What were her subsequent proceedings?—How did Murray act?—What was the result of the engagement between his forces and Mary's?—Where did Mary take refuge?

257.— How did the English government act towards Mary?—By what commissioners was Elizabeth represented at the conference at York?—What commissioners were chosen by Mary?—By whom was Murray influenced to withhold his accusations against Mary?—What was the nature of the proofs of Mary's guilt?—How were the conferences at York brought to an end?—Under whose care was Mary during these conferences?

258.— What was the condition of England during the first ten years of Elizabeth's reign?—What foreign plots arose to disturb this security?

258—9. What scheme led to the imprisonment of the duke of Norfolk?—What insurrection was precipitated by Norfolk's arrest?—What was the result?—What subsequent revolt took place?

259—60. What measures directed against Mary Stuart were passed by the parliament of 1571?—How were the papists treated by this parliament?—What circumstances increased the popular hatred of popery?—What religious contest was commencing at this time?

260.— What led to the second arrest of the duke of Norfolk?—What charges were brought against him?—What was his fate?

261.— What was the state of Scotland at this time?—Who had been assassinated in 1570?—Who in the following year?

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261—2. What treaty and what matrimonial alliance did Charles IX. make with the Huguenots of France?—Give an account of the circumstances attending the massacre of St. Bartholomew?—How was the intelligence of this massacre received in England?

262.— What religious mission was sent to England in 1580?—Who were the leaders?—How were they met by the English government?—What intolerant enactments followed?—What Act had produced a fierce indignation in England against Philip of Spain?

262—3. In what war did Elizabeth at last consent to engage?—Who was appointed her lieutenant in the Netherlands?—What office did Leicester accept, and with what effect on the queen's favour?—What was the result of the war in the Netherlands?—What great man fell in this campaign?

263—4. What was the character of the secretary Walsingham?—Give an account of some of the plots against Elizabeth which were brought to light by Walsingham's vigilance?—How was Mary Stuart implicated in the Babington conspiracy?—Where was Mary removed in consequence?

CHAPTER XX.

[A.D. 1585—1589.]

264—5. UNDER what law was Mary Stuart put on her trial?—What was the composition and nature of the commission appointed for the trial of Mary?—When and where did the trial commence?—How was it conducted?—How did Mary treat the commission?—What sentence was delivered?

265—8. What were the proceedings of the parliament which assembled after the trial of Mary Stuart?—How did Elizabeth behave?—Give an account of the circumstances attending the signing and dispatch of the warrant for Mary's execution.—Relate the particulars of her death.—How did Elizabeth act towards those who had been concerned in the execution of Mary, and how did she express herself with regard to that event?

268.— What country was preparing to invade England in the spring of 1587?—By what means, and by whom was this attempt delayed?—What ships composed the squadron under Drake's command?

268—70. Into what treaty did Philip of Spain enter with Pope Sixtus V.?—How did the pope proceed against Elizabeth?—In what spirit did the English people prepare for the popish

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crusade?—What measures were taken by the government?—How did the city of London meet the demand on them for men and ships?—What mode of defence was adopted on the coasts?—Mention some recent maritime expeditions which had trained the English sailors to hardy adventure.—What was the demeanour of the queen at this crisis?—What was the conduct of the great body of the Roman Catholics?—Who was appointed commander of the fleet?

270—3. When did the Spanish Armada set sail?—Under whose command?—Of what number of ships was it composed?—By how many mariners was it worked?—How many soldiers did it carry?—What were the orders given to the crews?—What other fleet was expected to join that from Spain?—What were the plans of the confederates?—How were these plans disconcerted?—When did the Spanish fleet enter the Channel?—What was the number of the queen's ships at Plymouth?—What was the whole number of English vessels prepared to resist the invasion?—What was the relative tonnage of the two fleets?—What was the whole number of men in the English fleet?—How did the English admiral commence the attack?—Who commanded as vice-admiral?—Who as rear-admiral?—Who commanded the land forces about Plymouth?—Relate the events of the first day of the engagement—of the third day—of the fifth day.

273—4. How was the duke of Parma prevented from joining the Spanish fleet?—By what bold stroke was the Spanish fleet attacked in its anchorage before Calais?—With what result?—On what day was the last great fight?—What became of the scattered remnant of the Armada?—How many ships and how many men did the Spaniards lose in this expedition.

274—5. What public rejoicings celebrated the English triumph?—Whose death retarded these rejoicings?—What mark of confidence was given by the parliament assembled after the dispersion of the Armada?—What mode of warfare with Spain was encouraged by the government?—Give an account of the proceedings of the expedition for winning Portugal from the Castilians.—Who were the commanders of this armament?

CHAPTER XXI.

[A.D. 1589—1604.]

275—7. WHAT was the state of religious parties in England in the second half of the reign of Elizabeth?—Give some account of the contest between the Puritans and the ecclesi-

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astical commissioners.—Which side did the queen take?—What were the tracts called "Martin Marprelate"?—Who was their supposed author, and what was his fate?—Against what body of dissenters were the principal severities directed?—How did these dissenters make themselves obnoxious in their social relations?—What were the public amusements which the Puritans denounced?—Explain the festivals called "Church-ales" and "Wakes."

277—8. What was the state of the drama at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and what its subsequent progress?—What was the state of literature in this reign?—What two great poets arose?—What progress did architecture make?—What encouragement was given to learning?

278—9. What circumstance led to Henry of Navarre's accession to the French throne?—Who opposed his succession, and who supported him?—What was the success of the English expeditions in favour of the Huguenot king?—What was the issue of the English naval enterprises of this year?

279.— What indications of an approaching contest between Prerogative and Privilege occurred in the parliament of 1593?

279—80. What two plots of Philip of Spain against Elizabeth were discovered and frustrated in 1593 and 1594?

280.— What concession did Henry IV. make to tranquillise France?—What further aid did Elizabeth render to him?—What expedition did Drake and Hawkins undertake, and with what result?—By what expeditions against Spain was another invasion anticipated? with what success?—How did Essex disobey orders in the attack on Cadiz?

281.— What acts for bettering the condition of the poor were passed by the parliament of 1597-8?—What was probably the population of England at the end of the sixteenth century?—Give some account of the state of London at this time?—What causes produced the advancement of prices?

282.— When did Burleigh die?—Who died within a month of Burleigh's decease?—What effect had the death of Philip on the hostility between England and Spain?—How had Henry IV. incurred Elizabeth's displeasure?

282—5. What was the weak place of Elizabeth's dominions?—What was the state of Ireland at this time?—What attempts had been made to remedy the evils of Ireland, and with what success?—What leader was encouraged by Spain in rebellion against the English government?—To what office in Ireland was Essex appointed?—How did Essex conduct himself in Ireland, and how did he act when the queen

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censured his proceedings?—How was he treated on his return to England?—Give an account of the nature and result of his conspiracy.—What was the verdict upon Essex and Southampton?—What was their fate?—What story is told of a ring which Elizabeth had given to Essex?—Who were executed as adherents to the conspiracy?—Who succeeded Essex in his Irish administration?—What success had Mountjoy?

285.— Give an account of the Gowrie Conspiracy.—What was the popular belief on this subject?

285—6. What sentiments did Elizabeth express in her last address to the Commons?—When did she die?—How was she thought to have named her successor?

286—7. Who was proclaimed Elizabeth's successor?—When was James crowned?—Under what circumstances of public affliction?—What minister did James favour?—Who was the rival of Robert Cecil?—What charge was brought against Raleigh?—How did Raleigh behave upon his trial?—What was the conduct of the Attorney-General Coke?—Who besides Raleigh were accused?—What was the sentence passed on Raleigh, and the others accused?—Was the sentence carried out?—What term was applied to this alleged conspiracy?—What other conspiracy occurred at this time—what was it termed—and what was the fate of the conspirators?

287.— What ecclesiastical conferences did James assemble, and how did he behave at the meetings?

287—9. Give two instances of an endeavour on James's part to assert an absolute authority.—What was the temper of parliament and of the people towards the new king?—What change now took place in the continental policy of England?—What change was made in the title of the king on the accession of James?

CHAPTER XXII.

[A.D. 1605—1625.]

289—93. How did the government first receive warning of the Gunpowder Plot?—What measures were taken to frustrate the conspiracy?—Which of the conspirators was first taken prisoner?—What was his previous history?—What were the names of the other chief conspirators?—Give some account of their proceedings previous to the discovery of the plot.—After the seizure of Fawkes what became of the more timid conspirators?—How did the bolder confederates act?

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—With what result?—Of what religious order were all the principal conspirators adherents?—What Jesuit missionaries were included in the indictment against the conspirators?—What became of them?—What was the fate of the other conspirators?—What test for Roman Catholics was established by the parliament which assembled after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot?

293.— By what prodigality did James I. provoke the indignation of the House of Commons?

293—4. Mention some of the voyages undertaken with a view to the colonisation of North America.—When and to whom were the first Charters granted for this purpose?—What was the success of the expedition sent out by the London or South Virginia Company?—Who was appointed governor of Virginia?—What causes brought about the prosperity of the colony?—What religious body colonised the northern shores of Virginia?

294.— What was the commencement of commerce between England and the East Indies?—What was the first English establishment in India?

294—5. On what terms were James and his first parliament?—What was the foreign policy of England at this time?—What was the condition of Ireland?—What project for the improvement of Ireland was carried through after the attainder of the chieftains, Tyrone and Tyrconnel?—With what mercenary manœuvre was this scheme mixed up?

295—6. Who was Arabella Stuart?—What circumstances brought her under the king's displeasure?—What was her end?

296.— Who was James's favourite after the death of Robert Cecil?—Whom did Carr marry?—What was he created?—When and at what age did prince Henry die?—What was the popular belief as to his death?—What were the grounds for this belief?—To whom was the princess Elizabeth married?—What royal house is descended from her?

296—7. With what view was the parliament called together in 1615, and what was the success of the scheme?—How did the king supply his necessities after the dissolution of the parliament?—Who was George Villiers, and by what successive steps did he rise?

297—8. What suspicions arose as to the death of sir Thomas Overbury?—What measures were taken to discover the suspected murderers?—What were the charges brought against the earl and countess of Somerset?—What was the result of the Somerset trials?—What is clear with regard to these affairs, and to the king's share in them?

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298.— By what offences did chief-justice Coke incur the king's displeasure, and with what result?

299—300. Through whose mediation did Raleigh obtain his liberty? —On what scheme did he risk all he possessed?—With what success?—What treachery led to his failure?—How was he received on his return to England?—What charge was brought against him?—What was his fate?

300—1. What circumstances led to the promotion of the Elector-Palatine to the throne of Bohemia?—What effect had this event on the peace of Europe?—How did King James act in the matter?—What was the success of the Roman Catholic powers against the Elector-Palatine?—What was the popular feeling in England with regard to this conflict?—What injustice did the parliament commit in consequence of this feeling?

300—1. What grievances did the parliament of 1621 set about redressing?—What persons of high position were impeached for corruption?—What was the charge against lord Bacon, what was his sentence, and how was it carried out?

301—2. What contest took place between the king and the Commons after the loss of the Protestant cause on the continent? —What part did the Peers take in this contest?

302.— What alliance did the king desire for his son?—What extraordinary step did the prince take during the negotiations?—What was the end of the marriage treaty?

302—3. What grant was voted by parliament for the recovery of the Palatinate?—What aid was sent to the Elector?—With what result?—What evil was abolished by the last parliament of James I.?—What high officer was impeached?

303.— When and at what age did James I. die?

CHAPTER XXIII.

[A.D. 1625—1640.]

303.— WHO succeeded James I.?—What change took place in the court after the death of James?—Whom did Charles I. marry?—What was the popular feeling as to this marriage? —What was the temper of the House of Commons towards the new king?—What was the cause of the parliament being adjourned to Oxford?—What led to its abrupt dissolution?

304.— What aid to the French king roused the popular indignation, and what expedition was intended to counteract the disgrace?—How was money raised for this expedition, and what was its result?

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304—5. What were the first measures of the parliament of 1626? —How did the Commons proceed for the impeachment of Buckingham?—How did the king oppose, and finally stop these proceedings?—On what terms was the king with the House of Lords?—What contest occurred with regard to the earl of Bristol?

305.— What attempt was made to raise subsidies after the dissolution of parliament?—How was this attempt opposed, and what other method of exaction was adopted?

305—6. What circumstances led to war with France?—What other power united with France against England?—How did Buckingham resolve to anticipate the invasion of England? —With what success?

306—7. In what temper of the people was Charles's third parliament assembled?—What constituted the power of the House of Commons in this parliament?—How did the king meet this parliament?—What demands did the Commons make in return for the supply granted?—What statute was founded upon these demands?—What contest as to the royal prerogative followed the question of the Petition of Rights, and how did the king put a stop to it?

307—8. What aspect had the war with France now assumed? —How did the king act towards the Protestants of La Rochelle?—What was the result of the siege?—How, by whom, and for what motive was the duke of Buckingham assassinated, and what was the fate of his murderer?

308—9. What were the two parties in the English Church at this time?—Which party did the king favour?—Which was the most powerful in the parliament?—Who was in effect the primate at this time?—What was the attitude of the parliament of 1629?—What member drew up three bold protestations in the form of a remonstrance?—In what contest with the king had he previously been conspicuous?—What scene occurred with regard to this remonstrance, and what were the penalties inflicted on the members principally concerned?

309.— How did sir Thomas Wentworth rise to power?—What was the system pursued by Wentworth and Laud, and what was their watchword?—What were the barriers opposed to arbitrary government in England?

309—10—11. What were the offences and what the respective punishments of Prynne, Leighton, Burton, and Bastwick?

310—11. Mention some of the tyrannical devices adopted to raise supplies without the help of a parliament.—What opposition was made to the assessment of the tax called "ship-

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money" ?—Who was at the head of the refusers of this tax ? —How was Hampden proceeded against ?—What judgment was given on ship-money ?—With what effect on the popular opposition ?

311—13. How were Scottish affairs managed by Charles I. ?—How did Laud give offence in Scotland ?—What was the result of the attempt to introduce a book of Canons and a Service-book into Scotland ?—What was the nature of the National Covenant ?—How did Charles and Laud act towards the Covenanters ?—What concession was proposed to them, and how was it received ?—What important measure was passed by the General Assembly ?—How did the Scots commence the war with England ?—What warlike measures did King Charles take ?—With what result ?

313.— What offer did the king make to the English parliament of 1640 in return for the subsidies he demanded ?—How did the Commons reply, and in what manner did the king act towards the parliament ?—What despotic measures followed the dissolution of parliament ?

313—14. How did war with the Covenanters again break out ? —On what measure did the Scottish Committee of Estates resolve ?—How did Charles oppose the advance of the Scottish army ?—With what success ?—What was the decision of the Council of Peers assembled by Charles at York, and what terms did they make with the Covenanters ?

CHAPTER XXIV.

[A.D. 1640—1642.]

315.— WHAT does Clarendon say of the House of Commons in the first year of the Long Parliament ?—How was the king's choice of the speaker set at nought ?—What prisoners were released immediately on the opening of parliament ?—What compensation was voted to them, and what popular demonstrations were made ?

315—18. In what manner was Strafford impeached by the Commons ?—Who was the principal mover and manager of his impeachment ?—How had Strafford and Pym been formerly associated ?—What other dignitaries were impeached of high treason ?—What and how many were the charges against Strafford ?—How was his trial conducted ?—What position did the king occupy at the trial ?—What change in the proceedings against Strafford did Pym move in the House of Commons on the thirteenth day of the trial, and with what result ?—By what means was some important evidence

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against Strafford obtained?—What was the character of Strafford's defence?—What was the leading principle asserted by Pym?—How was the Bill of Attainder received in the House of Peers?—By what interference did the king give offence to the Commons?

318—19. How was the king implicated by the evidence against Strafford?—What resolution did the Commons come to in consequence of these disclosures?—To what curtailment of his own power did the king give his assent by commission?—To what other bill was the royal assent given on the same day?—How did the king plead for Strafford?—With what effect?

319.— Upon what did the Houses of Parliament rest their reforms in this session?—What great oppressions were abolished?

319—20. What assistance did Parliament vote to the Scottish Covenanters?—What Act was passed with regard to past hostilities?—By whom was the king accompanied in his visit to Scotland?—With what object?—How did he behave towards the Scottish parliament?—Who was now the great opponent of the Covenanters in Scotland, and how did the Scottish parliament act towards him?

320.— What was the conduct of the Committee which sat at Westminster during the parliamentary recess?—What circumstances led to the Irish rebellion and in what did it end?—How many English Protestants are said to have been murdered?—What suspicion rested on the king with regard to this rising?—To whom did Charles commit the suppression of the Irish rebellion?

320—1. How was Charles received by the city of London on his return from Scotland, and to what measure did this encourage him?—How did the parliament prepare to greet the king's return?—What aspect did the struggle of parties now assume?—What men of influence had changed sides?—By what appointment did the king sanction the opinion that he contemplated a resort to force?

321—2. What measures were taken by the Commons against the bishops?—What was the origin of the terms "Roundhead" and "Cavalier?"—How did the bishops get mixed up with these contests, and what was the result?

322.— How did the Commons invade the rights of the Crown with regard to the militia of the kingdom?—What offices were conferred upon Colepepper and Falkland at this time?—Who was the king's principal adviser?

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322—4. What peer, and what members of the Commons were accused in the king's name of high treason?—How was the accusation received by the parliament?—Give an account of the king's visit to the House of Commons.—How did the Commons and the city take this invasion of the privilege of parliament?—How did the king endeavour to conciliate the city?—With what effect?—What popular demonstration was made towards the accused members?—How did the king reply to the petition in favour of these members?—For what cause were lord Digby and colonel Lunsford proclaimed traitors by the parliament?—Who attended the king to Windsor?

324.— What ordinance was issued by the parliament with regard to the garrisons of Portsmouth and Hull?—To what bill did the king give his assent, and what bill did he persevere in rejecting?—By whom was he urged to this course?—For what purpose did the queen go to Holland?

324—5. By whom were royalist forces raised in the north?—How was the king received by the Governor of Hull?—How did the parliament reply to Charles's complaint of this conduct?—What change now took place in the proceedings of the parliament?—How many members of each house joined the king at York?—How did Charles act when the Parliamentary Ordinance for the militia was directed to be carried out?—How did he receive the petition praying him to be reconciled to the parliament?—What was the character of the terms of accommodation proposed by the parliament?

325—6. How did the parliamentary leaders prepare for war?—What was Cromwell's position at this time?—What was his advice with regard to recruits?—How did the parliament of 1642 interfere with popular habits?—How was the zeal of the Londoners shown with regard to the wages of the parliamentary army?

326—7. Who received the command of the royalist horse?—How was prince Rupert qualified for this trust?—Where did the king set up his Standard?—What was this act held to signify?—What motto did Charles's standard display?—What was the result of another attempt at negotiation between the king and the parliamentary leaders?

CHAPTER XXV.

PAGE [A.D. 1642—1645.]

328.— WHERE, and with what result did the first rencounter take place between the cavalry of Rupert and the parliamentary cuirassiers?—What favouritism on the king's part caused disunion in his camp?

328—9. Describe the events of the battle (of Edgehill) on the border of Warwickshire?—What was the result?—What were the movements of the two armies after the battle?

329.— What attempt at peace negotiations was made by the parliament, and what act of treachery did the king commit?—Give some account of the engagement at Brentford.—Which side had the advantage?—Where did the king take up his winter-quarters?

329—30. What exertions did the peace-party make during the winter, and how did they end?—Who was foremost in organising an "Association" of the eastern counties?—What other counties joined this association?

330.— What event exasperated the national feeling in the beginning of 1643?—How was the queen received by the admiral of the parliament?—How did the king and the parliament act with regard to the functions of the judges?

331.— How did the peace negotiations in the spring of 1643 come to an end, and how did the war recommence?—What plot of the royalists was discovered soon after the recommencement of the war, who were the persons principally implicated in it, and how many were executed?

331—2. What circumstances led to the death of Hampden?—What were the successes of the royalists at this time?—What was the position of the parliament in the summer of 1643?—How did the Commons and the populace act with regard to the proposals of peace made by the Lords?—How did this strengthen the royalist cause?

332—3. Give an account of the siege of Gloucester, and of the battle of Newbury.—What great loss occurred on the side of the royalists?

333.— What were the terms of the "Solemn League and Covenant" between the Parliament and the Scots?—How many incumbents are stated to have been ejected from their livings for refusing to sign this obligation?—What three of the earlier tribunes of the people had died in this year?

333—4. When, and for the aid of which side, did the Scottish army enter England?—What was the fate of the Anglo-Irish army employed by the king?—What truce had the king

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made which was offensive to the two houses?—What measure with regard to the parliament did Charles take by the advice of Hyde?—When did the parliament at Oxford meet?—What was the comparative strength of the Peers and of the Commons in the two parliaments?—How did the parliament at Westminster treat that assembled at Oxford?—What council was formed by the parliament at Westminster?—What effect had the king's parliament on the prosecution of the war?—What forces had the Westminster parliament, how were they paid, and by whom commanded?

331—4. When did the king and queen finally part?—What was the character of Henrietta Maria, and in what spirit was her influence over her husband exerted?

334—6. What made it necessary for the king to escape from Oxford?—What success had he subsequently against one of the parliamentary generals?—Give an account of the siege of York and of the circumstances and issue of the battle of Marston Moor.—What decided the day?—What was the loss of the royalists?—What success attended the king's arms after the battle of Marston Moor?—What was the result of the second battle of Newbury?—What serious differences amongst the parliamentary leaders were brought to an issue by this battle?—What was the nature of what was called the "Self-denying Ordinance?"—By which party was this ordinance brought forward?—With what success?—By what measure did the Presbyterian party endeavour to revive their power?—When was Laud beheaded?—How did the parliament act with regard to the Liturgy of the Church of England?

336—7. What was the nature and what the result of the peace conferences at Uxbridge?—What successes in Scotland indisposed the king to make any concessions?—What change in the temper of the parliament was produced by Montrose's triumph over Argyle?

337—8. Who was appointed general of the parliamentary army?—To what command was Cromwell appointed?—What other leaders resigned?—What title was conferred upon the prince of Wales?—What was the aspect of the king's affairs at this time?—Give some account of the events and of the issue of the battle of Naseby.—What was the loss of the royalists?—What important spoil fell into the hands of the king's enemies?—What became of the king after his defeat?

338.— What three important strongholds were taken by Fairfax and Cromwell after the battle of Naseby?

CHAPTER XXVI.

PAGE **[A.D. 1645—1649.]**

339.— WHAT was the effect of Montrose's seventh great victory? —What engagement destroyed the king's last chance of joining Montrose?—How and by whom were the successes of Montrose brought to an end, and how did Leslie disgrace his victory?—What disaster befell the king's cause at this time?—By what two former supporters was he forsaken?—What was his position at Newark, and where did he take refuge?

339—40. How did the Commons fill the places of the royalist members of parliament?—Which of the two great parliamentary parties was strengthened by this measure?—What negotiations did the king attempt with the parliament, and what discovery caused the rejection of his proposals?

340.— What royalist leader was appointed to the command of the western army?—What disasters made the prince of Wales determine to quit England?

340—2. Which party in parliament did Charles now endeavour to propitiate?—What ordinance frustrated the king's hope of producing a popular re-action in his favour by his presence in London?—What negotiations were now commenced between Charles and the Scots?—Give an account of the king's departure from Oxford.—What promises of the Scots induced the king to put himself under their protection?

342.— How long did Charles remain in the hands of the Scots? —What proposals were made to him by the English parliament?—Which party had a majority in the Commons?—What gave the Independents more practical power?—What circumstances led to the retirement of the Scottish army?—Into whose hands was the king transferred?—What was the position of the royalist cause at this time?

342—5. Where did Charles reside during the spring of 1647, under what circumstances, and by whom attended?—With which party in parliament was the City in accord?—What led to a meeting of the army?—What name was given to the delegates of the common soldiers?—How did Cromwell anticipate the private resolution of the Presbyterian party to send him to the Tower?—By what means did the Army party obtain the custody of the king?—How did they then proceed against the Presbyterian party?—With what result?—How was the king treated by the leaders of the army, and what was the nature of the proposals made to him by them?—What expectation caused him to reject these proposals?—What was the nature of the City "engagement," and how

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did the mob assail the parliament?—What step was taken by independent members?—What party was again triumphant?—How was the supremacy of the Army party re-established?—Where was the king now lodged, and how was he treated?

346—7. What was an imperative motive, and what is said to have been the cause of Cromwell's final separation from the interests of Charles?—What were the circumstances of the king's escape from the custody of the army, and where did he finally take refuge?—How did Fairfax and Cromwell restore discipline in the army?

347.— What attempts were made at negotiations between the king and Cromwell?—With what result?—What proposals did Charles close with in preference to those offered to him by the parliament, and what change in his position at Carisbrook was the result?

348—50. What resolutions did the parliament and the army now come to with respect to the king?—What events gave evidence of a partial reaction in public opinion?—How were the king's interests affected by the restoration of the Presbyterian sway in the parliament?—In what several engagements were the royalist demonstrations put down?—What were the circumstances, and who was the commander of the Scoto-royalist invasion?—How was Cromwell received at Edinburgh after his triumph over the royalist army?

350—2. What negotiations did the parliament now enter into with Charles?—How were the discussions at Newport concluded?—With what result?—After what proceeding of the army were these conferences broken up?—How did the parliament decide with regard to the treaty of Newport, and to the "Remonstrance" of the army?—By what forcible measures did the Army party obtain a majority in parliament?

352—3. How did Charles's last hope of escape fail?—How did the Commons proceed against him?—How did the Lords act, and what ordinance was then passed?—How was the High Court of Justice for the trial of the king finally constituted?—What were the proceedings of the Court preparatory to the opening of the trial?—When and where was the High Court of Justice opened?—How was the trial conducted, and what was the demeanour of the king?—By whom was the sentence of execution signed?

353—4. How did Charles I. meet his fate?—When and where did his execution take place?—Where, and by whom, was he buried?—What book was published with a view to exalt Charles's memory, and how did the parliament endeavour to answer it?

CHAPTER XXVII.

PAGE [A.D. 1649—1653.]

354—5. How was the government organised by the Commons after they had abolished the House of Lords and the office of a king?—Who was chosen President of the Council?—Who was the Latin Secretary?—What five persons were brought to trial before a new High Court of Justice?—What sentence was passed on them?—Who escaped?—By what means?—What other execution took place?—What demonstrations were made against the new order of things?—What was the name given to some who were adverse to the existing republic?—What were the circumstances attending the mutiny in the army, and how did Cromwell suppress it?—Whose pamphlets stirred up opposition to the government?—How did the parliament proceed against Lilburne?—With what result?

356.— How did the Scots act towards Charles II.?—On what conditions was he invited to return to his kingdom?—What event complicated the difficulties between Charles and the Scottish commissioners?—What was the position of the royalist cause in Ireland?

356—7. With what powers did Cromwell proceed to Ireland?—What success attended his arms?—What was the nature of Cromwell's military, civil, and religious policy in Ireland?—Whom did he leave as deputy?

357—8. How did Charles II. act when the affairs of Ireland became hopeless?—Of what double dealing was he guilty during his negotiations with the Presbyterians?—What enterprise did Montrose undertake for Charles?—With what success?—How was he treated by his captors?—What sentence was passed upon him?—Under what Act?—In what spirit did he suffer?

358.— How did Montrose's death affect Charles's engagement with the Scots?—What was Charles's position in Scotland, and what restraints were imposed upon him?

358—9. To what office was Cromwell called on his return from Ireland?—When, and with what force, did he march into Scotland?—What commander opposed him?—By what measure did Leslie meet the advance of Cromwell?—How did the Scots act towards Charles II. on the breaking out of the war?—What were the movements of the two armies previous to the battle of Dunbar?—What were the circumstances, and what the result of that battle?—What was the loss of the Scots?—What did Cromwell do with the prisoners taken?

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360—2. What party divisions led to the coronation of Charles II.?—When and where did this take place?—What were the events of the campaign after the battle of Dunbar?—What change occurred in the command of the Scottish army?—What bold resolution did Charles take?—How did he conduct his advance into England?—What opposition did he meet with?—Which side was taken by the militias of counties?—What were the circumstances, and what the issue of the battle of Worcester?—How many prisoners were taken?—What was the fate of some of the royalist leaders?—Give some account of Charles's flight from Worcester, and his subsequent adventures?

362.— How was prince Rupert harassing the Commonwealth at this time?—What counties favoured the royal freebooter?—What captain upheld the honour of England?—With what success?

362—4. What attempts were made at an alliance between England and Holland?—What were the difficulties in the way of such an alliance?—What circumstances led to war with the Dutch?—What commercial gain was to be contended for?—What was the comparative naval standing of the two countries?—What were the numbers of the fleets of Blake and Van Tromp?—Who were the other Dutch commanders?—What English commander had the defence of the Channel?—What engagement took place?—With what result?

364—6. What oppressive measures did the government resort to to defray the cost of the Dutch war?—Who opposed these measures?—What was the position of Cromwell at this time?—What obnoxious measure was the parliament about to pass when Cromwell took upon himself to dismiss them?—Give some account of this proceeding.—What fresh Council of State was appointed?—How did the government proceed?—What was the popular feeling with regard to the change?—In whose name was a new parliament summoned?

366—7. What naval victory preceded the assembling of Cromwell's Little Parliament?—In what manner was the parliament opened?—What was the character of its constitution?—What important questions were discussed?

367.— What circumstances led to Cromwell's inauguration as Lord Protector?—What was the nature of his authority?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PAGE [A.D. 1653–1660.]

368.— WHAT incentive to assassination was issued in the name of Charles II. soon after Cromwell's acceptance of the office of Protector?—What plot was the result?—How did it end?—What envoy of a foreign court was implicated in the conspiracy?—With what foreign nations did Cromwell conclude treaties?—What demands did he make as the condition of an alliance with Spain?—with France?

369.— What was the composition of the first parliament of the Protectorate?—How many members were returned by counties?—How many by cities and boroughs?—How many by Scotland?—by Ireland?—What amount of property was a qualification for voting?—Who were disqualified?—In what manner was the parliament opened?—What was the first question discussed?—By what measure did Cromwell greatly reduce the number of members?—In what spirit did the remaining members continue to sit?—How did Cromwell dissolve the parliament?

370—1. Who organised a royalist insurrection in the spring of 1655?—With what result?

371.— What despotic fiscal measure followed Cromwell's dismissal of the parliament in 1655?

371—2. Under what commanders were two fleets sent out in the spring of 1655?—What success had Blake?—What disasters attended the other fleet, and what important acquisition did the commanders make?

372—3. Who were the people known as the Vaudois?—What was the meaning of that name?—Where did they dwell?—What harsh measures were taken against them by the duke of Savoy?—How did Cromwell befriend them?—What other persecuted race did Cromwell endeavour to befriend at this time?

373—4. What was the attitude of the republican party at the time of the summoning of Cromwell's second parliament?—By what exercise of arbitrary power did Cromwell exclude obnoxious members from this parliament?—What national success came to qualify the public indignation at this bold measure?—What system of taxation was now abolished?—Relate the circumstances of an assumption of judicial power by the Commons against which Cromwell remonstrated?

374—5. What royalist plot was discovered in the beginning of 1657?—What proposal was made during the passing of the congratulatory address to the Protector on his escape?—In what form was this proposal subsequently embodied?

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—How did Cromwell receive the offer of the crown?—What decision was come to on the other articles of the "Petition and Advice"?—What is said to have influenced Cromwell in his refusal of the title of king?

375.— Of what naval victory did the news arrive in the early summer of 1657?—Under what circumstances did Blake die?—What aid was sent to France against the Spanish power in the Netherlands?

375—6. What was the composition of the parliament in its second session?—How had Cromwell become allied with some of the old nobility?—What measure of Cromwell's had the effect of lessening his support in the Commons?—What led to the dissolution of the parliament?—How did Cromwell act with regard to the army?—By whom were the disaffected soldiers encouraged?—What conspiracies occurred at this time, and how were they suppressed and punished?

376—7. What were the movements of the English troops in France?—Relate the particulars of the siege of Dunkirk?

377.— What family affliction befell the Protector in the last month of his life?—When did he die?—Whom was he said to have named as his successor?

377—9. What was the character of Richard Cromwell?—How did his Protectorate commence?—What body first broke the calm?—What change was made in the representative system by Richard's council?—When did the parliament meet?—What violent debates soon occurred?—What was the mutual feeling of the parliament and the army?—What circumstances led to the dissolution of the parliament, and the fall of Richard Cromwell?—What determination was come to in this emergency?—What were the first measures of the restored Long Parliament?—What contests for the supremacy divided the State Council?—What royalist insurrection now occurred?—How was it put down?—What circumstances led to the ejection of the parliament, and the supremacy of the army?

379—81. How did General Monk act towards the triumphant military power?—What support had he?—What was the general state of feeling at this period?—What led to the restoration of the expelled parliament, and what contest occurred on their assembling?—What events took place on Monk's march to London?—What was the state of the capital previous to his arrival there?—How did he act towards the city, the parliament, and the secluded members?—What changes followed the restoration of these members?

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381.— How did the Commonwealth and the Long Parliament come to an end?—What overtures were now made to Charles II.?—What was the nature and what the result of Lambert's attempt to save the Commonwealth?

381—2. What was the temper of the greater number of the members elected to the new parliament?—With what formalities was Charles II.'s declaration from Breda presented to the houses of parliament and the city?—What were the most important of the assurances contained in this declaration?

382—3. When was Charles II. proclaimed?—In what spirit did the parliament act towards the new king?—How did they proceed with regard to the Act of Amnesty, and to the supporters of the Commonwealth?—What were the particulars of Charles II.'s return to England?

CHAPTER XXIX.

[A.D. 1660—1668.]

383.— WHAT sources of revenue did the parliament place absolutely in the hands of Charles II.?—What obnoxious claims did Charles surrender in return?—What act was passed with regard to the army?—What standing army did the king retain?

383—5. What were the enactments of the parliament of 1660 with regard to the ministers ejected through the imposition of the Covenant?—What course was taken with regard to the crown lands and church lands sold under the authority of the Long Parliament?—What exceptions were made in the Statute of Indemnity?—How were the judges of Charles I. induced to render themselves up?—What was decided with regard to them?—What was the fate of others concerned in the execution of the late king?—Of what three already dead were the bodies dishonoured?

385.— When was the Convention Parliament dissolved?—What fanatical outbreak occurred immediately afterwards?—What harsh measure was the result of this tumult?

385—6. When did the king's coronation take place?—What was the general temper of the nation, and how did it affect the elections for a new parliament?—What were the Savoy conferences?—How was the question of conformity in religion settled by the parliament which assembled on the 8th of May?

384, 6. What title, and what office had been conferred on Hyde?—How was he connected with the royal family?—

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How was he regarded by Charles and his courtiers?—What two points in his policy made him equally odious to the extreme royalists, and to the Puritans?—What was the crowning measure of Clarendon's ecclesiastical policy?—How many ministers were ejected under this act?

386—7. What had practically been the position of Scotland since the battle of Dunbar?—What changes were now made?—What name has been given to the parliament which met at Edinburgh on the 1st of January, 1661?—By what act was the violence of this parliament principally shown?—What ecclesiastical changes were forced upon Scotland?—What measures were taken against the marquis of Argyle, and what was his fate?

388.— What were the charges brought against Vane and Lambert, and what was the fate of each of them?

388.— Whom did Charles II. marry?—By whom was this marriage advised, and by whom opposed?—What did the English crown receive as the dowry of the Infanta?—What circumstances attended the sale of Dunkirk, and what suspicions attached to Clarendon in the matter?

388—9. What severities followed an attempt at insurrection in 1663?—What was the nature of the Conventicle Act?—What opposition did the parliament offer to the king in ecclesiastical matters?—What concession did they make with regard to the duration of parliaments?

389—90. What led to war with Holland?—What engagement took place, and with what result?—What occurred with regard to the duke of York's ship during the pursuit of the Dutch fleet?—When did the Great Plague break out in London?—When did it begin to decrease?—Where did the parliament meet in consequence of the plague?—What were their first and second acts?—What was the object of "The Five Mile Act"?

391.— What king joined the Dutch against England at the beginning of 1666?—Who were placed in command of the English fleet?—What naval engagement took place, and with what result?—What disgraceful act was committed by the English?

392—3. When did the Great Fire of London break out?—What measures were taken to stay its course?—When was it extinguished?—What were the limits of the desolation on the west, and on the north?—How many lives were lost?—What number of churches, other public buildings, and houses are said to have been destroyed?—At what sum is the total amount of the loss estimated?

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393.— What was the general temper of the nation towards the court at this time?—What bill offensive to the king was brought in by the parliament which met on the 21st of September?—With what success?

394.— What was the state of affairs in Scotland at this time?—What insurrection took place?—How was it suppressed?—What was the state of the English navy when the Dutch fleet appeared in the Thames?—What measures were taken to oppose them?—What damage did they do in the Medway, and what privation did they inflict on the Londoners?—When was peace concluded?

394—5. What popular tumults occurred whilst the Dutch were in the Thames?—What nobleman was the advocate of the sectaries, and the enemy of Clarendon?—What charges were made against the Lord Chancellor?—What circumstances led to his banishment?

395—6. What composed the ministry known as the "Cabal"?—What was at first the character of their policy?

396.— What was the "Triple Alliance"?

CHAPTER XXX.

[A.D. 1668—1680.]

396—7. WHAT members of the Cabal ministry were attached to the Church of Rome?—What desire did the king and the duke of York communicate to them?—What were the principal stipulations of Charles's secret treaty with Louis XIV.?—To what treaty were the Protestant members of the ministry privy?—On what pretext was a grant obtained from parliament?

397—8. Who was the duke of Monmouth?—What breach of the privilege of parliament was perpetrated by his orders?—Who was the victim, and what his offence?—In what spirit did the House take up the matter, and what bill did they pass in consequence?—What were the particulars of an outrage upon the duke of Ormond?—Who avowed himself the leader of this assault?—In what other bold attempt was Blood concerned?—How did the king act towards him?

398.— After the prorogation of parliament for at least a year what was the foreign policy of the government?—What financial expedient was resorted to in order to raise money for the war?—What was the result?—What disgraceful scheme did the government concert to repay the subjects who had been robbed?—What was the issue of this scheme?

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398—9. When was war declared against Holland?—What naval engagement took place in Southwold-bay?—With what result?—What success had the French forces in Holland?—What was at this time the internal state of the United Provinces?—Who was called to the command of the forces?—How old was prince William?—Who was his mother?—What was the popular feeling towards him?—To what crime had this feeling led?—What was the conduct of the prince of Orange when the French troops entered the States?—What was the result?

399—400. Against what royal declaration of religious toleration did the Commons remonstrate upon their meeting in February, 1673?—Who was now Lord Chancellor?—What were the requirements of the Test Act?—What two high officers resigned their posts in consequence of this act?

400.— How did the Commons act with regard to the marriage of the duke of York with the princess of Modena?—What other evidence did they give of hostility to the government?—How did the king prevent a second address on the subject of the duke's marriage?—Who became chief minister after the dissolution of the Cabal ministry?—Of what party did Shaftesbury become the leader when he was dismissed from the custody of the great seal?

401.— What fresh secret treaty was made between Charles and Louis XIV.?—What two of Charles's ministers connived at this agreement?—What was the condition of the pension granted to Charles by Louis?—What tyrannical attempt was made to put a stop to reports against the government?—How was the parliament tampered with at this time?—What evidence of mistrust of the government did the Commons give with regard to the sum voted for the support of the navy?

401—2. To whom was the princess Mary married?—Whose daughter was she?—When did this marriage take place?—What was the popular feeling with regard to it?—How did Louis XIV. testify his displeasure?—What announcement did Charles consequently make to the parliament?

402—4. Of what plot were there rumours at this time?—Upon whose statements was the information of this conspiracy based?—What letters confirmed the belief in such a plot?—What murder increased the popular excitement?—How did the parliament act with regard to the alleged Popish conspiracies?—By whom were Oates's accusations supported?—When did the trials of the accused persons commence?—What persons were convicted of high treason?—What was their fate?—Who were convicted of the murder of Godfrey?—How was Oates treated?

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404.— How were the king's intrigues with France discovered?—How was Danby implicated, and what proceedings were commenced against him?—How did the impeachment end?—Who was persuaded to go abroad before the meeting of a new parliament?

405.— By what means did James secure his interest in the succession?—What experiment in administration was resolved on after the fall of Danby?—With what result?—How did the king prevent the passing of a bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the throne?—What great legal reform received the royal assent on the day of the prorogation?

405—6. What other executions for the Popish plot took place in the summer of 1679?—On what trial were the accused, for the first time, acquitted?

406—7. What circumstances led to the murder of Archbishop Sharpe?—What insurrection of the Covenanters followed?—Who attempted to disperse them?—With what result?—Who was sent to take the command of the government troops?—What was the issue of the battle of Bothwell Bridge?

407.— What led to the return of the duke of York?—How were he and Monmouth disposed of to restore tranquillity?—How did the duke of York act in Scotland?—How was Monmouth received by the city and by the king on his return from Holland?—What was the origin of the term "abhorrer"?—In what name was this subsequently merged?—What was the origin of the party name of "Whig"?

CHAPTER XXXI.

[A.D. 1680—1685.]

408—9. WHAT was the position of the duke of York in the summer of 1680?—What bold measure did Shaftesbury take against him?—How was it defeated?—How did the parliament subsequently proceed against the Chief Justice for his conduct in the matter?—What intrigue was connected with the endeavour to pass the bill for excluding the duke of York from the succession?—What did the Commons resolve with regard to this exclusion?—What were the particulars of the trial and execution of Lord Stafford?—Who were the witnesses against him?—When was parliament dissolved?

409—10. Where, and under what circumstances, did the new parliament meet?—How long did it last?—What expedient was proposed to settle the question of the succession?—What dispute between the two Houses led to a dissolution?

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410—11. Who was convicted of an Irish popish plot, and what was the motive of his being sacrificed by the English court? —What was the character of the evidence on the trial of Stephen College?—What was his fate?—What attack was now made upon Shaftesbury?—What were the particulars of his trial before the grand jury?—What popular demonstrations greeted his acquittal?—By what management did the court ensure the selection of more pliant jurymen?—How did Shaftesbury escape the dangers which threatened him?

411.— What was the condition of Scotland at this time?—What led to the arrest of the earl of Argyle?

412.— How was England reduced to the same state of subjection as Scotland?—By what measure towards the city of London and other corporations, were the middle classes deprived of all political power?

412—13. What was the Rye-House Plot?—How was it discovered? —What Whig leaders were involved in the accusations against the conspirators?—Relate the particulars of the trials of lord William Russell and of Algernon Sidney?—Who was the chief witness against them?—When did their executions take place?—How was the fate of one of the accused prejudicial to the cause of the others?—What was the fate of sir Thomas Armstrong?—How was Monmouth treated?

414.— Whom did the princess Anne marry?—How was the duke of York rewarded for giving his consent to this marriage?—When did Charles II. die?—In the profession of what form of religion?

414—15. Who was William Penn?—What sect did he join?—What grant did he desire in settlement of his claim on the government?—What was the character of the constitution for the new colony?—By whom was it drawn up?—When and where did Penn land?—What was the progress of the colony?—What was the nature of the intercourse between the colonists and the natives?

415—16. What assurances as to the Church and State did James make on his accession?—What change was made in the solemnities of the coronation?—What open profession of his religion did James make, and what relief was given to Roman Catholics soon after his accession?—Who were his counsellors?—What stringent measures were enacted against the Scottish Puritans?

416.— What change had taken place in the composition of the parliament which assembled on the 19th of May?—What resolutions were passed which were offensive to the king and

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queen?—On what charge had Oates been indicted in the previous reign, and what was now his punishment?—How was Richard Baxter treated to terrify the Puritans?

417.— What were the circumstances of the earl of Argyle's landing in Scotland?—What disasters did he meet with?—What was his fate?

417—19. Relate the particulars of Monmouth's invasion of England.—What accusations were brought against the king in Monmouth's Declaration?—How was Monmouth received at Taunton?—What circumstances preceded the battle of Sedgmoor?—What were the events of the battle?—Under what circumstances was Monmouth taken prisoner?—What was his demeanour after his fall?—What was his fate?

419—20. How many of Monmouth's followers were condemned to death in one assize?—How many suffered lesser penalties?—Who was the first victim?—How did the courtiers contrive to get a money advantage by these unfortunate people?—What judge committed these cruelties?—How was he rewarded?—What was his circuit called?

CHAPTER XXXII.

[A.D. 1685—1688.]

420, 1. To what three objects did James devote himself without reserve?—When was the Edict of Nantes revoked, and how was the industry of France and of other countries affected by the consequent persecution of the French Protestants?—How did king James act with regard to these refugees?

420—1. What were the circumstances of the first dissension between James and the parliament?—Who was now the principal adviser of the king?—What body were paramount in the government of England?

422—3. How did James design to render the Test Act nugatory?—In what appointment did he exercise his dispensing power?—By what means did he get this power legally confirmed?—What penalty was incurred by those who opposed these measures?—How were members of the Church of Rome authorised to hold benefices of the Church of England?—What court did James create as the last step towards destroying the Anglican Church?—Who was president of this court?—What circumstances led to Compton, bishop of London, being summoned before this tribunal?—What was the result?—What Roman Catholic bodies were established in London?

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423—4. What were the circumstances of the contest between the king and the University of Cambridge?—What was the result?—What occurred as to the presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford?—What penalty was incurred by the rebellious Fellows?

424.— How did James treat his two brothers-in-law, Clarendon and Rochester?—By whom was Clarendon displaced as lord-lieutenant of Ireland?—What were Tyrconnel's instructions from James as to the policy to be pursued in Ireland?

425.— What were the terms of James's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in Scotland?—How did the Scottish council receive this decree?—How were the members of the English parliament disposed with regard to the abolition of the Test Act?—What views did the prince of Orange express on this subject?—What was the nature of James's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in England?—What was the general feeling with regard to these declarations?

425—6. What great military display roused the national fears in 1686, and again in the summer of 1687?—To what extent had the standing army been increased in four years?—What outrage upon the Protestant feelings of the people occurred the day before the dissolution of the parliament?—By what arbitrary measures did James endeavour to provide for the necessity which might arise of calling another parliament?

426—8. On what subject did seven bishops present a petition to the king?—What were the names of these prelates?—How did the generality of the clergy act with regard to the king's Declaration of Indulgence?—How were the seven bishops treated?—What popular feeling was manifested towards them?—What was the result of their trial?—What penalty was incurred by the two judges who had upheld the resistance of the bishops to the king's dispensing power?

428.— What was the one great purpose of the prince of Orange?—What was the nature and the motive of his policy towards England in the later years of Charles II., and the earlier years of James II.'s reign?—What event decided him to interfere in the affairs of England?—What was very generally believed as to the birth of the prince of Wales?

428—9. By whom was the invitation to William of Orange signed?—How did William prepare to answer this call?—How did James receive Louis XIV.'s warning of the coming invasion?—What declarations and assurances were contained in William's Proclamation from the Hague?—What concessions did King James make when he was convinced of the coming of William?

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429—31. With what force did William set sail?—When and where did he land?—How was he at first received?—How did James act on learning that William had landed?—How did the bishops and the officers of the army respectively respond to James's appeal to them?—What defections in the army caused James to retreat from Salisbury to London?—By what members of his own family was James forsaken?—What meeting did he call in his distress, and what measures were taken by the advice of these counsellors?—What propositions did James's commissioners make to William, and how were they received?—What was the only serious affair of arms which occurred at this time?

430—2. How were the queen and the prince of Wales conveyed to France?—How did James make his escape?—What had he previously done with the Great Seal and the writs to summon a parliament, and what orders had he given with regard to the troops?—What was the state of London after the flight of the king, and what measures were taken to preserve order?—How was James's flight arrested?—What were his subsequent proceedings?

432—3. How was William received in London?—What two bodies did William assemble to represent the Lords and Commons?—What resolutions did these bodies agree to for the provisional government of England and Scotland?—What mark of confidence was given to William by the common council of London?—What resolutions as to the change in the occupancy of the throne were passed by the Convention which met on the 22nd of January?—What declaration was issued by both Houses?—In what terms did William accept the Crown?—What was the foundation of this revolution of 1683?

CHAPTER XXXIII.

[A.D. 1689—1742.]

434—5—6. WHAT district of England was, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the principal seat of the woollen manufacture?—of the iron manufacture?—of mineral wealth?—of the stocking trade?—of the bone-lace manufacture?—of tillage?—What was the annual produce of iron in the middle of the eighteenth century as compared with that of the present time?—What the annual produce of coal-mines?—of copper mines?—Give some account of the industry of Birmingham at that period; of the industry of Manchester; of Sheffield.—What was the state of agriculture in the eighteenth century?

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437.— What was the nature of the commerce of the port of London at this period?—How was the system of banking conducted?—How early were insurance offices established?—What was the social condition of London in the beginning of the eighteenth century?

438.— What was the social condition of England generally?—What obstacles prevented publicity being given to the evils of society?—What was the first periodical work that sought readers amongst the people?—Who were the first and greatest of the essayists?—What was the general character of the education of the people as reflected by Steele and Addison?

439.— What principle is remarkable in all the literature of this period?—What was the social standing of the generality of the writers of this time?—Mention an exception.

440.— What was the character of the divinity of this period?—What was the worldly estate of the great body of the clergy?—What various accounts are given of the country gentlemen of this time?

441.— Of what benefit were the clubs of London at this period?—What was the condition of the sciences?—When was the Royal Observatory at Greenwich founded?—When was the Royal Society incorporated?—What was the state of the fine arts at this time?—In what one branch of art did England excel?—Whose genius re-created English architecture?—Mention some other architects of this period.

442.— Who was the regenerator of the art of painting in England?—What principle is equally applicable to the paintings of Hogarth and the writings of Defoe?

CHAPTER XXXIV.

[A.D. 1689—1690.]

442.— By what difficulties was William III. surrounded after the revolution?—What qualities rendered him successful in war and in negotiation?—How was he deficient in power to secure popularity?—What were the characteristics of most of the public men of that time?

443.— By what system did William desire to govern?—Which party obtained the larger share in the government?—What three high offices were filled by commissioners instead of being intrusted to individuals?—What arrangements were made for the naming of the judges, and what was the result?

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443—4. How did the convention which met on the 22nd of January assume the character of a legally assembled parliament?—What clause in the bill concerning the parliament led to the withdrawal of the archbishop of Canterbury, seven other bishops, and various lay peers?—About how many ecclesiastics refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary?—What penalty did they incur?—What name was given to them?

444—5. What oppressive tax was remitted at William's instigation?—What revenue did the parliament grant for the support of the Crown?—What wise measure as to the appropriation of the supplies voted was passed by the Commons?—What bill passed this session gave a legislative form to the doctrine that the sovereign cannot raise an army without the consent of parliament?—What were the king's desires in the matter of religious liberty, and how were they met by the parliament?

445.— When were William and Mary crowned, and by what bishop?

445—8. What was the state of Ireland before the accession of William and Mary?—Who had been chosen by William when prince of Orange to negotiate for him with Tyrconnel?—Of what treachery was Hamilton guilty?—How was lord Mountjoy got rid of?—What town and colony were loyal to William?—Who was the governor of Londonderry?—When and where did James land in Ireland?—What step did he resolve to take?—How was he received at Londonderry?—What was the situation of the city?—What led to Lundy being turned out?—Who was appointed in his place?—What means of defence had the besieged city?—Give an account of the events of the siege.—How was Londonderry relieved?—How many of the besiegers and of the besieged had perished in this struggle?—What led to the battle of Newton Butler?—What was its result?

448—9—50. How was the revolution received in Scotland?—What was William's policy with regard to that country?—What circumstances attended the meeting of the Scottish Convention, and when did it take place?—Who were the confidential agents of James in Scotland?—How did the Convention proceed after the withdrawal of the principal Tories?—What circumstances led to the battle of Killiecrankie?—What was the result of the battle?

450.— What acts of the previous reign were reversed in the first session of William's parliament?

450—1. What acts were passed by the parliament opened by King James in Dublin?—How were the Protestants in Ireland

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treated?—What tyrannical measures were taken towards the tradesmen of Dublin?

451.— What celebrated Act was passed in the second session of the Convention Parliament?

451—2. Mention some of the family annoyances and party contests which disturbed William's reign.—To what desperate resolution was he nearly driven?—Into what resolve did he change his first design?

452—3. What was the result of the elections for a new parliament?—How did both parties try to gain favour with the king?—In what measure restrictive of the power of the Crown did they concur?—What new test did the Whigs attempt to impose upon the people?—What exceptions were made to William's Act of Grace for political offences?

453.— What arrangements did William make for the government of England during his absence in Ireland?

453—5. What was the condition of King James's cause at this time?—What troops had King William in Ireland?—When did he land?—Of men of what nations was his army composed?—What movements of each army preceded the battle of the Boyne?—What were the events and the result of the battle?—What was the loss on each side?—What spirit did King James evince towards his Irish supporters?

455.— What attack on the English coasts was to follow William's departure to Ireland?—By whom was the English fleet commanded?—By what fleet—under what commander—was Torrington joined?—What was the result of an engagement in the Straits of Dover?—How did the queen act in this crisis?—How was she supported by the city of London?—What spirit was manifested throughout the country?

CHAPTER XXXV.

[A.D. 1690—1693.]

455.— How did James escape from Ireland?

455—6. How did William act on hearing of the disgrace of Beachy Head?—How did the French admiral follow up his triumph?

456—7. Where was the strength of the Irish Catholics now concentrated?—Who was their general?—What force had he?—What was the position of Limerick?—What exploit materially changed the prospects of the siege?—What was the principal cause of the siege being raised?—What successes had Marlborough in Ireland?

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457—8. What supplies were voted by parliament for the support of the Confederacy against France, and by what means was the money raised?—What two Roman Catholic sovereigns were favourable to the Protestant alliance?—For what reason?—What other princes joined the Confederacy?—By what act of the king of France was the Congress at the Hague broken up?—What was the result of the siege of Mons?

458.— How were the sees of the non-juring prelates filled up?—What Jacobite conspiracy was discovered at this time?—What nobles were implicated, and what conduct on William's part alienated them from James's cause?

459.— Who was appointed James's viceroy in Ireland in the spring of 1691?—Who was the commander-in-chief of the Irish army?—Who was commander-in-chief on the English side?—What were the particulars and the result of the siege of Athlone, the battle at Aghrim, and the siege of Limerick?

459—60. What were the circumstances and the result of a Lowland conspiracy and of a Highland rebellion against King William?

460—3. What was the character of William's policy towards the Highlands?—What Highland earl was authorised to accomplish the work of pacification?—In what spirit did Breadalbane proceed, and with what result?—What circumstances led to the massacre of Glencoe, and what were the particulars of that transaction?—What was the fate of those who escaped the slaughter?—What was the general feeling as to this massacre?—How did William act in the matter?—What was the decision of the Scottish parliament as to the slaughter of Glencoe, and the actors in it?—What charge was brought against Breadalbane in the course of the Glencoe inquiries, and how did he escape conviction?

463.— What discovery led to the dismissal of Marlborough from all his offices in January, 1692?—What was the conduct of the princess Anne on this occasion?

463—4. What was the condition of the English army and navy at this time?—What were the numbers of the combined Dutch and English fleets?—By what declaration had James disgusted those English officers on whose defection he relied?—By what measure did Queen Mary rouse their zeal and fidelity?—What was the result of the engagement off La Hogue?—How was the victory of La Hogue commemorated?

464—5. What were the circumstances and the result of the siege of Namur?—What were the particulars of the disaster of Steinkirk?

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465—6. What design to assassinate William was discovered during the campaign in the Netherlands?—What averments were made by the principal agent of the plot?—What was his fate?

466.— What act passed by the parliament which assembled after William's return to England was the commencement of the National Debt?—Of what institution did the establishment render this a permanent loan?—What effect on the national prosperity had this measure of 1693?—What attempts were made in this session to produce what may be called a reform in parliament?—With what result?—What unjust verdict of the House of Peers occasioned great public scandal at this time?

CHAPTER XXXVI.

[A.D. 1693—1698.]

467—8. WHAT circumstances led to the battle of Landen?—What were the events and the result of the battle?—Who commanded the French army?—Which army had the superiority in numbers?—How long did the fighting last?—What was Louis's only success in this campaign?—What various disasters befell the allies?

468—9. What change now took place in the administrative system of England?—What changes took place amongst William's ministers?—What expedients were adopted to raise the sums necessary to maintain the land and sea forces?—What scheme led to the institution of the Bank of England?

469.— What naval expedition took place in 1694, and what was the cause of its failure?

469—70. When and of what disease did Queen Mary die?—What was her character?—How was William affected by her death?

470.— What instances of corruption were brought to light in the session of 1694-5?

470—1. How did the campaign of 1695 open?—What French general had succeeded Luxemburg?—What were the circumstances and the result of the siege of Namur?—How was William received on his return to England?

471, 2, 5, 6. What measures were taken in the session of 1695-6 to redress the defective state of the coinage?—What evils had resulted from this state?—Who was appointed Master of the Mint?—What difficulties attended the change?

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472.— What important change in the law regarding treason was made in this session?—What act of the king met with the disapproval of the Commons, and how did William reply to their address on the subject?

472—5. What Jacobite conspiracy was discovered in 1696?—Who were implicated?—What prisoners were taken?—What was their fate?—What resolutions were passed by the parliament on this occasion?—What legal engagements were entered into?—What four nobles were accused of corresponding with James?—By whom was the accusation brought?—How did William receive it?

475.— What was William's position in the campaign of 1696?—How were his pecuniary necessities relieved?

476.— What considerable event distinguished the campaign of 1697?

476—7. What ceremonious negotiations for a treaty of peace took place at Ryswick?—How was the treaty finally accomplished?—When was it concluded?—Between what nations?—How was the peace celebrated in England, and how did the Commons show their gratitude to the king?—What measures did they pass with regard to the army?

477—8. How was the monopoly of the old East India Company put an end to by the Whigs?

478.— What measures were taken by parliament and by societies for the reformation of morals and religious principles?—What associations of practical utility were established at this time?—To whose efforts were they mainly owing?

479.— What foreign monarch was in England at this period?—For what purpose?—Where did he live, and how did he pass his time?

479—82. What was the effect on the industry of Scotland of the restrictive commercial policy of England?—How did the parliament of Scotland seek to open a foreign trade?—What company was constituted, and with what privileges?—How did the English parliament act with regard to this Scottish company?—What effect had this jealousy respectively upon the London shareholders, and the public spirit in Scotland?—In what undertakings did the company engage?—With what capital?—What expedition was sent out by the company?—Who was the projector of the colony?—Where did the colonists land?—How did they proceed, and with what result?—How were they treated by the English government?—How did their attempt end?—What second expedition from Scotland had been organised?—How did the directors act on learning of the failure of the first expedition?—What

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circumstances led to the abandonment of the settlement?—What was the general feeling in Scotland as to the disasters of the Darien colonists?—How was the subject treated by the Scottish parliament and by the English House of Lords, and how did William express himself to each body?

CHAPTER XXXVII.

[A.D. 1698—1703.]

482—3. WHAT were the complications as to the succession to the throne of Spain after the expected death of Charles II.?—What scheme arose out of this question?—Upon what principles did William negotiate these treaties?—How did his English ministers act in the matter?—What were the terms of the first Partition Treaty?—When was it signed?—Whom did the king of Spain name as his successor?—What event frustrated the object both of Charles's will, and of the Partition Treaty?—When was the second Partition Treaty signed?—What changes were made in the arrangements?

483—4. How did the Commons act towards William on the assembling of the new parliament in December, 1698?—What were the provisions of the Disbanding Bill?—How was the king at first affected by the passing of this bill, and what was his subsequent conduct?

484—5. What measure was taken by this parliament with regard to the Irish forfeitures of estates?—What bill followed the report of the commissioners in the next session?—What amendment was moved by the Whigs?—Which of the rival factions was now triumphant?—What intolerant act was passed in this session?

485.— Under what circumstances did Charles XII. of Sweden call for the aid of England and Holland?—What assistance did William render him, and with what result?

485—6. By what event was the question of the succession to the English throne materially affected at this time?—Who was the principal protestant claimant?

486.— What were the terms of the will made by Charles II. of Spain, under the advice of the pope?—How did the king of France act with regard to this will?—How did William express himself in the matter?

486—7. What was the state of parties in the new parliament which met in February, 1701?—What unexpected support did William receive?—To what may this change in the temper of the Commons be attributed?

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487.— What were the principal conditions of the Protestant Succession Act?

487—8. How was party rage in England stimulated at this period?—What great dissensions took place between the two Houses at this time?—What third party was called up by the contests of the two factions?—What was the petition of the Kentish men, and how did the House act with regard to it?—What public feeling was manifested towards the petitioners on their release?—What was the nature of the Legion Memorial, and to whom is the authorship attributed?—How did the two Houses respond to the public feeling?

489.— What treaties did William conclude during his sojourn in Holland in 1701?—Who was his assistant in these negotiations?

489—90. When and where did James II. die?—What promise did the king of France make to him on his death-bed?—How did the English king and people resent this conduct?—What supplies were voted by the Commons on the assembling of the new parliament at the end of 1701?

490.— What was the cause of William's death?—When did it take place?—What earnest wish did he express in his last message to the Commons?

490—1. What opinions did Queen Anne express with regard to the late king, and to the war?—What appointment was given to Marlborough?—What changes took place in the ministry?—What party gradually got the ascendancy?

491.— What authority was conferred on Marlborough by the States?—What success attended his first warlike operations?—What were the circumstances and the result of a naval expedition against Cadiz?—What circumstances led to the destruction and seizure of a Spanish fleet in Vigo Bay?

492.— When did the first parliament of Queen Anne meet?—What intolerant measure against dissenters was passed by the Commons?—What great battle of principle now took place in parliament?—What penalty was inflicted on Defoe for taking a share in the battle of the press on the same subject?

492—3. What title and what pension did the queen confer upon Marlborough?—What circumstances led to an insurrection of the French Protestants?—What were these insurgents called?—Who was their leader?—By what party was Marlborough opposed in his desire to aid the Camisards?

493—4. What foreign policy did the queen announce in opening the second session of her first parliament?—What were the

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commercial principles of the agreement with Portugal?—By what name was this treaty known?

494.— What parliamentary turmoils took place in this session?—What two measures of real benefit were passed?

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

[A.D. 1704—1706.]

495—6. WHAT was the French plan of operations at the commencement of the campaign of 1704?—What were Marlborough's movements previous to the attack on the Schellenberg?—What were the circumstances and the result of that assault?—What loss was sustained by the Bavarians and French?—What was the loss of the Allies?

496—7. How did Marlborough punish the Elector's breach of his promise to join the alliance against France?

497—9. What were the respective positions and numbers of the two armies before the battle of Blenheim?—What French generals were in command?—What were the circumstances and the result of the battle?—What was the loss on both sides?—What number of prisoners were taken by the Allies?—What further successes had Marlborough?—How was he received in England?—What reward did the queen confer on him?

499—500. What two admirals planned an attack on Gibraltar?—Under what circumstances?—Who commanded the land forces?—What were the particulars and the result of the siege?—What were the circumstances and the result of an attempt to retake Gibraltar?—What were the particulars of a naval engagement off Malaga?

500—3. What remarkable man took the command of an expedition to Spain?—What forces and what authority had Peterborough?—By whom was he joined?—What dissensions soon arose?—What were the particulars of the reduction of Montjouich?—What commander fell in this attack?—What other successes ensued on this exploit?—By what means did Peterborough manage to triumph over greatly superior numbers?—How did he reach Valencia without molestation?—What subsequent successes had he?—What caused him to withdraw from Spain?

502—3. What conduct of King Charles III. indisposed the Spaniards to his cause?

503.— By whom was Turin besieged?—What general saved the city and drove the French out of Italy?

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503—4. What were the events of Marlborough's campaign in the Netherlands in 1705?—What French generals were opposed to him?—By what interference were his operations hampered?

504.— What was the state of political parties in England at this time?—How was the question of the succession again stirred?

505—6. How did Marlborough gain absolute power over the English and Dutch armies in the campaign of 1706?—Who commanded the French army at the battle of Ramilies?—What were his numbers?—What position did he occupy?—What was the position and what the numbers of Marlborough's army?—What were the events and the result of the battle?—What was the loss on both sides?—What towns surrendered after the victory of Ramilies, and under what circumstances respectively?

CHAPTER XXXIX.

[A.D. 1706—1710.]

506—9. WHAT was the disposition towards England of the Scottish parliament which assembled in May, 1703?—What act did they pass in accordance with this disposition?—How did the English parliament act in the matter?—What was the state of public feeling in Scotland at this time?—How was the work of the Treaty of Union commenced and carried on?—What were the three first articles of the treaty?—How was the question of the Church of Scotland settled?—How were the difficulties arising from the Darien affair adjusted?—What was decided on the question of parliamentary representation?—What opposition was made to the Union within and without the Scottish parliament?—When was the act for the Union passed by the Scottish Estates?—When did the measure receive the royal assent?—When was the first parliament of Great Britain held?

510.— What disaster befell the arms of the Allies in Spain?—What sovereign was solicited by Louis XIV. to become a mediator between the Bourbons and the Allies?—How was Marlborough received by Charles XII., and what did he discover to be the king of Sweden's sole ambition?—What successes had hitherto attended Charles's arms?

510—11. What was the result of an attempt, by land and sea, against Toulon?—What was the fate of sir Cloudesley Shovel?—What other disaster at sea occurred at this time?

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511.— What troubles had followed the union of England and Scotland?—What attempt was made by the Jacobites to take advantage of this state of things?—With what result?

511—12. What intrigues against the Whig ministers were discovered at this time?—What execution for treason took place?—Who succeeded St. John as secretary at war?

512.— What conduct of the Dutch was prejudicial to the cause of the Allies?—What circumstances led to the battle of Oudenarde, and what were the events and the result of the engagement?—How many prisoners were taken by the Allies?—What other triumphs followed?

513.— When did prince George of Denmark die?—What political changes ensued on his death?—What was the conduct of Queen Anne at this time?—What is believed to have been her secret wish with regard to her successor?—What were the respective incomes of the duke and duchess of Marlborough, and from whence derived?

513—14. What were the circumstances and the result of the siege of Lille?—What was the loss of the Allies?—Who performed one of the most gallant actions of the campaign?—Of what meanness was Marlborough guilty?

514—15. What advances for peace were made by the French in 1709?—What hard conditions were demanded by Marlborough?—With what effect on the French king and people?—What was the result of the siege of Tournay?—What were the circumstances and the issue of the battle of Malplaquet?

515.— What successes had Charles XII. in Russia, and what were the circumstances of his reverse at Pultowa?

515—18. What circumstances led to the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverel?—How was the impeachment conducted?—What were the four articles of the charge against Sacheverel?—What sentence was passed upon him?—What riots occurred during his trial?—What demonstrations greeted his lenient sentence?—What sentiments were expressed by the queen with regard to these factious proceedings?

CHAPTER XL.

[A.D. 1710—1714.]

518.— WHEN were negotiations for peace renewed?—What led to their being again broken off?—What success had Marlborough in this campaign?—How was he treated by the queen and the parliament?—What changes now took place in the position of the two political parties?

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519.— What successes attended the Allies in Spain?—What two defeats rendered the cause of King Charles hopeless?—How were these reverses in Spain taken advantage of by the Tory ministry?

520.— What was the position of the ministry at this time?—What event changed the aspect of affairs?—From what intrigues was suspicion averted by this attempt?

521.— How did the death of the emperor of Germany affect the question of a possible peace?—Who was elected emperor?—By what strategy did Marlborough accomplish the fall of Bouchain?

521—2. What implied reproach against Marlborough was contained in the queen's speech at the opening of parliament in December, 1711?—What means were now taken by his enemies for his destruction?—With what result?—How did the treaty for a peace with France, negotiated by Oxford and St. John, differ from that proposed by Marlborough and the Allies?

522—4. By what measure did the ministry disarm the opposition of the peers?—Where were negotiations for peace opened?—How did the English government act in the matter?—Under what disgraceful circumstances did they abandon the Alliance?—What was the result of this conduct on the fortunes of the war?—What opposition was made in England to the separate negotiations for peace?—By whom was it supported?—How were the Dutch at last driven to accept the propositions made in concert between France and England?—What sovereign refused to be a party to the Treaty of Utrecht?—What were the principal territorial arrangements of this treaty and subsequent treaties of 1714?—What other important conditions were contained in the Treaty of Utrecht?

524—5. What was the character of the elections for the new parliament which met in February, 1714?—In what manner was Bolingbroke [St. John] preparing the way for the Pretender?—When did the princess Sophia die?—Who was now, under the Act of Settlement, the heir-apparent to the Crown?—What circumstances led to the death of Queen Anne?—When did this event take place?—What act of the dying queen gave the power of the government to the friends of the house of Brunswick?

CHAPTER XLI.

PAGE **[A.D. 1714—1727.]**

525—6. WHAT provisions of the Regency Bill secured the peaceable succession of George I.?—What were the characteristics and the domestic history of the new king?—What changes took place in the ministry, and in the position of the two political parties?—What measures were taken against three of the later advisers of Queen Anne?

526—30. What was the earlier history of the earl of Mar?—How did he organise an insurrection in Scotland?—Who were his principal supporters?—To whom was confided the command of the government forces in Scotland?—What loss did the Jacobite cause sustain at this time?—Under whose command did a detachment of Mar's army march southwards from Perth?—What accession of strength did they receive at Kelso?—Under what leaders?—Why were these leaders chosen?—How many English joined the insurgents?—What nobleman of high character was amongst them?—How were the numbers of the insurgent army reduced before crossing the border?—Who now took the command?—How were the rebels received in England?—What were the circumstances and the result of their encounter with the English troops at Preston?—How many prisoners were taken?—What were the circumstances and the issue of the battle of Sheriffmuir?—What was the condition of affairs when James Edward joined the insurgents' army at Perth?—What circumstances led to his flight and the dispersion of the whole insurgent army?

531—2. What were the proceedings of the parliament which met in January, 1716, with regard to the Scottish rebellion?—What seven nobles were impeached of high treason?—What was their fate?—What prisoners of importance escaped?—What was the fate of some of the humbler instruments of the insurrection?

532.— How did James Edward lose the support of Bolingbroke?—Where did he finally settle?

532—3. What important act with regard to the continuance of parliament was a result of the rebellion of 1715?—What clause of the Act of Settlement was repealed in this session?

533.— What was the continental policy of England at this time?—What was the state of affairs in Northern Europe?

533, 5. What feeling did the king entertain towards the prince of Wales?—What public evils resulted from this hostility?

533—4. What circumstances led to various changes in the ministry?—When did the king announce the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and the

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States General?—What confederacy against England was discovered at this time?

534.— What circumstances led to the acquittal of Oxford?

534—6. Who was Cardinal Alberoni?—By what acts did he disturb the peace of Europe?—What circumstances led to a naval engagement between England and Spain?—Where did this take place; who was the English commander; and what was the result?

536.— What act of religious toleration was passed in the parliament which met in November, 1717?

536—7. What were the particulars and the result of a Jacobite invasion of Great Britain stirred up and assisted by Alberoni?—How many Spaniards were taken prisoners?

537.— What Spanish reverses led to the fall from power of Alberoni, and the accession of Spain to the Quadruple Alliance?

537—9. What led to the establishment of the South Sea Company?—In what offer did this company outbid the Bank of England?—What circumstances led to the bursting of the South Sea Bubble?—What was the general result?—What measures did the government take to avert any danger to the state?—Whose great financial abilities were employed in this work?—What evidence was extracted against the directors of the company?—What high officers of state and other persons were implicated?—What punishment was inflicted on the directors?—What commercial scheme had exploded in France?—With what result?

539—40. What Jacobite conspiracy was discovered in 1722?—What bishop and what other persons were apprehended?—How were they severally proceeded against?

540—1. What circumstances led to a patent being granted to William Wood to coin halfpence and farthings for Ireland?—What was the effect of this measure on the Irish people?—Who principally stirred up the popular frenzy?—By what means?—How was the storm allayed?—What public riots occurred in Scotland in 1725?

541.— On what charge was the earl of Macclesfield impeached?—What penalty was inflicted on him?

541—2. What circumstances led to the alliance of Spain and Austria against England and France?—What was said to be the chief object of the Treaty of Vienna?—What was the nature of the Treaty of Hanover?—How were the differences still more embittered?—What was the result of the siege of Gibraltar by a Spanish army?—When did King George announce that overtures of accommodation had been made?

543.— When and under what circumstances did George I. die?

CHAPTER XLII.

PAGE [A.D. 1727—1745.]

543, 4, 8, 9. WHOM had George II. married?—What was Caroline's character?—Of what minister was she the firm friend?—What was the great principle of Walpole's policy?—What was the consequence of this policy?—What were the difficulties in the position of Frederick, prince of Wales?—Whom did he marry?—What notorious differences arose between the prince and his father?—What political party gathered round the prince?

543.— What was the Pragmatic Sanction, and by what treaty was it guaranteed?

544—5. By what adroit management did Walpole dispose of the claims of the Nonconformists?—What financial measures did he bring forward in 1732?—With what result?

545—6. What new quarrel had broken out before the meeting of the English parliament in 1734?—What was the great domestic question of this session?—What attack was made upon Walpole in this debate?

546.— When were the preliminaries of a general peace signed?

546—8. What measure led to gin-riots in 1736?—What serious riot occurred in Edinburgh in this year?—Who was the victim of the popular fury?—What bill led to a national controversy in both houses of parliament?—In what shape was it finally passed?—What supplementary measure gave offence to the Presbyterian clergy?

549.— When did Queen Caroline die?

549.— What circumstances led to a declaration of war against Spain?—What attempt was made to obtain redress in a peaceable manner?—How was this convention received by the nation, and in parliament?—What secession took place from the House of Commons?—When did the seceders return?—What difficulties surrounded Walpole at this time?

550—2. What success attended the British arms in the West Indies?—What were the circumstances and the result of an attack on Carthagena?—What disasters befell an expedition sent out in September, 1740, under Commodore Anson?—What men composed the land troops of this expedition?

552.— What complications at the end of 1740 threatened a general European conflict?—How did England and Holland act with regard to the Austrian succession?—What were the earlier events of the war?—Who was chosen emperor of Germany?

553—5. What attacks against Walpole led to his resignation?—What was the result of an attempt to bring serious charges

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against him?—What was he created after his fall from power?—What changes took place in the ministry?

553—6. How was the national jealousy of foreign mercenaries called forth at this time?—What events preceded the battle of Dettingen?—What were the particulars and the result of the battle?

555.— What Jacobite attempt was made against England in 1744?—With what result?

556.— What were the principal events of the continental war of 1744?—What were the particulars of the battle of Fontenoy?—What was the loss on both sides?—What extraordinary act of daring signalised this battle?

CHAPTER XLIII.

[A.D. 1745—1746.]

557—8. WHEN, where, and with how many companions, did prince Charles Edward land in Scotland?—What adventures had befallen him on the voyage?—What Scottish gentlemen were his first adherents?—Where did the friendly clans assemble?—In what numbers?—What ceremony took place at this gathering?

558—9. How did the English government act with regard to the enterprise of the young Pretender?—Who was the commander-in-chief in Scotland?—How were the Lowlands left open to the advance of the rebels?—What personal characteristics of Charles Edward won support to his cause?—What two important men joined him on his march southward?—What circumstances attended his entry into Edinburgh?

559—60. What were the particulars and result of the battle of Preston Pans?—What were most probably the numbers of the two armies?—What was the effect of this victory on the prince's cause?

560—1. What offer of assistance was accepted by the English government, and how was it carried out?

561—2. When did Charles Edward enter England?—What is said to have been the amount of his force?—What English general was opposed to him?—What was the result of the siege of Carlisle?—How were the rebel army generally received in England?—What town was an exception?—How many English declared in favour of Charles Edward?—How far south did the rebels march?—What dangers surrounded them at Derby?

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562—3. What was the state of things in London when Charles Edward had reached Derby?—What proofs of the popular loyalty to the government were given in London and other towns?—What measure of religious persecution was a result of the rebellion?

563—4. What circumstances attended the retreat of the rebel army from Derby?—What garrison was left to defend Carlisle?—With what result?—What prisoners were taken?

564—5. On what alarm was the duke of Cumberland summoned to London?—What general was left to oppose the rebels?—What exactions did the Highland army make on the Glasgow citizens?—How were they received at Stirling?—What were the particulars and the result of a battle near Falkirk?—How was the siege of Stirling raised?

566—7. What was the condition of the Highland army previous to the battle of Culloden?—By what false step were the troops unfitted for the contest?—What were the circumstances and the result of the battle?—What atrocities disgraced the victory, and the name of the duke of Cumberland?

567—8. What was the fate of the prisoners taken at Carlisle?—What was the fate respectively of lords Kilmarnock, Cromartie, Balmarino, and Lovat?

568—9. What adventures befell Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden, and how did he finally escape to France?

CHAPTER XLIV.

[A.D. 1746—1760.]

569—70. WHAT was the great principle of the Pelham administration?—What one man in public life was free from the venality of this age?—How was Pitt regarded by the king?—What office was conferred upon him?

570.— What resulted from the withdrawal of the British troops from the Low Countries?—What English naval successes occurred at this time?

570—1. What resistance was offered to the French invasion of Brabant?—By what two princes were the allied British and Dutch forces commanded?—What were the circumstances of an engagement at Lauffeld?—What peace negotiations took place in 1748?—What were some of the conditions of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle?—What point was gained by England with regard to the Pretender?—What was the subsequent history of Charles Edward?—By what measures was the pacification of the Highlands accomplished?

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571—2. What bold financial measure was accomplished by Mr. Pelham?—What reform in the Calendar was carried through by the parliament which commenced its sittings in 1747, and continued them till 1754?

572.— When did Frederick, prince of Wales, die?—How many children did he leave?—What was the age of his eldest son?

572—3. What two unpopular Acts were passed in 1753?—What changes took place in the administration in 1754?

573—5. What were the English settlements in the East Indies at this period?—What possessions had the French?—What hostilities took place between the French and English colonists during the war between the two countries?—Under what form were the hostilities carried on after the peace?—What struggles took place for the dominion of the Deccan, and of the Carnatic?—By whom were the two pretenders supported?—By what steps had Captain Clive risen, and what were the particulars and the result of his attack upon Arcot?—What subsequent successes had he, and how were his services rewarded?

575—6. What was the state of the British North American Colonies at this time?—What circumstances led to the foundation of Halifax?—What possessions of the French were sources of disquiet to the English colonists?—What fatal reverse befel the British troops sent to the succour of the Virginian colonists?—What naval successes had the English in 1755?

576.— How did George II. endeavour to secure Hanover from the growing strength of Frederick of Prussia, and what ministerial changes ensued?—What terrible event occurred in Portugal at this time?

576—7—9. What warlike preparations were made in 1756?—What were the particulars of the loss of Minorca?—What was Admiral Byng's conduct in the matter?—What was the popular feeling towards him?—When was he tried?—What was his fate?

577—8. What treaty did George II. conclude with the king of Prussia in January, 1756?—When did George announce that he had declared war with France?—How did the Seven Years' War commence?—What sovereigns were in confederacy against the king of Prussia?—What victory led to the surrender of the fortified camp at Parma?

578—9. What changes took place in the administration at the end of 1756?—What change of policy was announced in the king's speech at the opening of parliament on the 2nd of

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December?—What measures were adopted by Pitt as war minister?

579—80. What circumstances led to the commencement of "Mr. Pitt's Administration"?

580—2. What were the circumstances of the Subahdar of Bengal's attack on the British factory at Calcutta?—What barbarous treatment did the prisoners sustain?—What expedition was sent to recover Calcutta?—With what result?—How did Clive act towards the Subahdar, and with regard to a treaty with a Hindoo named Omichund?—What were the circumstances and the result of the battle of Plassey?—What reward was given to Clive?

582—3. What were the varied fortunes of Frederick of Prussia in the campaign of 1757?—What subsidy was voted to him by the English parliament?—What failures befell the English naval expeditions of this year?—What reverse befell the duke of Cumberland's arms, and what capitulation was he forced to sign?

583—5. What successes had the English in Africa in 1758?—Who was given the command of the troops in America?—Who was appointed second in command?—How was the campaign concluded?—What were the successes of the campaign of 1759?—Who was given the command of an expedition to Quebec?—What were the circumstances and the result of the attack?—In what manner did Wolfe die?

584.— What were the principal events of Frederick of Prussia's campaign in 1758?—What were the particulars and the result of the battle of Minden?—What British naval successes followed?

585—6. What were the particulars and the result of a naval engagement at the mouth of the Vilaine?

586.— When did George II. die?

CHAPTER XLV.

[A.D. 1760—1768.]

586—7. WHAT was the policy of George III.'s reign?—What was the character of the young king?—How was he greeted by his subjects?—Under whose influence did he remain for some time after his accession to the throne?—Whom did he marry?—What were the characteristics of Queen Charlotte?—What changes took place in the ministry of the new king?

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587—9. What negotiations for peace took place between France and England in 1761?—What successes gave additional force to Pitt's demands on the part of England?—What compact between France and Spain caused Pitt to break off the negotiations?—What led to Pitt's retirement from office?—How was his popularity damaged at this time?—Who succeeded Pitt?—How did the ministers who had opposed Pitt finally vindicate his policy?—By what act did they alienate the king of Prussia?

589—90. What warlike operations had been devised by Pitt previous to his retirement, and what success attended the various expeditions?—When was the treaty of peace signed at Paris?—What were the territorial arrangements of this treaty?—How was the Seven Years' War brought to a close?—What was the amount of the perpetual burden of taxation laid upon England by the war that was terminated by the Peace of Paris?

590.— What was the popular feeling towards lord Bute?—What changes took place in the ministry after his resignation in 1763?—What title was conferred upon Fox?

590—2. What measures were taken against Wilkes for a bold comment on the king's speech?—What is a "General Warrant"?—What were the decisions of Chief Justice Pratt with regard to General Warrants, and to the arrest of Wilkes?—What was the result of a parliamentary debate on these questions?—What revenge was taken by the government against Wilkes and his supporters?—What proofs of an arbitrary tendency were given by the king in the course of these proceedings?—What was the popular feeling with regard to this struggle?

592.— What number of provinces composed the British dominions in North America?—What was the amount of the population of these provinces?—What commercial policy of England gave rise to dissatisfaction in America in 1763?—What was the nature of the Stamp Act?—When was it passed?—What was its effect on the American colonists?—How did they act in the matter?—What principle was maintained by the Congress at New York?—When was the Act repealed?

593—5. What difference between the king and his ministers led to the formation of the Rockingham Administration?—What great man entered into public life under this ministry?—What sentiments did Pitt express with regard to the American Stamp Act?—What conduct of the king embarrassed his ministers in this matter?—What were the popular acts of the Rockingham Administration?

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595—6. What circumstances led to a change of ministry?—How was Pitt's Administration formed?—What title did he receive?—What troubles assailed the new ministry?—Who became the real head of the government during Chatham's illness?

CHAPTER XLVI.

[A.D. 1768—1775.]

596—7, 601—2, 9. WHAT name was given to the new parliament which opened on the 10th of May, 1768?—How did the political agitation connected with Wilkes recommence?—What other riots took place at this time?—What sentence was passed on Wilkes in the Court of King's Bench?—What were the particulars of the contest between the parliament and the people on the subject of Wilkes's election for Middlesex?—What part was taken by the City of London?—What other contest took place, in 1771, between the House of Commons and the Corporation of London?—How did the agitation about Wilkes come to an end?

598.— Under what name were anonymous attacks published against the ministry of the duke of Grafton?—What was the character of these letters?—What proceedings were taken against the publisher?

598—9. On what occasions were the Lord Chancellor and the Commander-in-Chief in open hostility with the other members of the Cabinet?—What ministerial changes ensued?—Who succeeded the duke of Grafton as Prime Minister?—Who was now the Secretary of State for the Colonies?

599—601. By what measure had the indignation of the North American Colonists been re-awakened?—How was the spirit of resistance shown?—What circumstances led to the assembling of a Convention at Boston?—What were the proceedings of this Assembly?—What course was taken by the English government with regard to the disorders in America?—How were these disorders aggravated by the appointment of a new governor of Virginia?—When was the obnoxious Act repealed by the British parliament?—What duties were excepted from the repeal?—Upon what principle?—How was the repeal of the duties received in America?

602—3. What threatenings of war with France and Spain occurred in 1768 and 1770?—What were the circumstances of the first partition of Poland?—What part was taken by England in the matter?—What extension of dominion was gained by Russia in the war with Turkey?

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603—4. What circumstances led to the abolition of the Society of Jesuits?—What had been the services of this society?

604—5. What family troubles befell George III. in 1772?—What circumstances led to the passing of the Royal Marriage Bill?—What were its provisions?

605—6. What was the state of the East India Company at this time, and for some years previously?—By whose judicious measures was the foundation of a better government laid?—What aid was granted to the East India Company by the English parliament in 1773?—What other arrangements were made?

606—9. What measure in the transactions of the government with the East India Company was the signal for fresh outbreaks in America?—What were the particulars of the tea-riots at Boston?—What measures were passed in parliament with regard to these proceedings?—What was at this time said to be the general sentiment in America towards the mother country?—How was the Boston Port Bill received?—What was general Gage appointed by the ministry?—When and where did the first General Congress meet?—What were their proceedings?

609.— What were the proceedings of the English parliament which met in November 1774, with regard to the troubles in America?—What two great orators brought forward measures in favour of the colonists?

609—10. In what manner, and where, was the war in America commenced?—What other triumph had the Americans at this time?

CHAPTER XLVII.

[A.D. 1775—1780.]

610—11. WHAT was the nature and what were the measures of the Congress at Philadelphia?—What reinforcements arrived from England in May, 1775?—Under what commanders?—What exceptions were made to the pardon offered by general Gage?—Who was appointed Commander-in-chief of the American forces?

611—12. What were the circumstances of the battle of Bunker's Hill?—How many were lost on both sides?—Who succeeded Gage as British Commander-in-chief?

612—13. What circumstances led to changes in the English ministry in 1775?—What effort at pacification was made by the Americans at this time and how was it received?

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613—14. What were the particulars of an attack on Quebec?—What circumstances led to the British evacuation of Boston?—What led to the retirement of the Americans from Canada?—What authority was given by the English government to the brothers Howe?—What was the nature of the American Declaration of Independence?—What were the circumstances of its preparation and adoption?

614—15. What measures were taken by lord Howe on his first arrival in America?—With what success?—What was the result of the battle of Brooklyn?—What other successes had Howe in this campaign?—What circumstances led to Washington's occupation of Jersey?

615.— Who were appointed American Commissioners to the French Court?—What part was taken by France towards England?—What were the particulars of some disgraceful occurrences in which Silas Deane was implicated?—What was the condition of the English navy at this time?

616, 17, 19. What was the nature and the result of Chatham's motion for a petition to the king against the continuance of the American war?—What was the character of his subsequent denunciation of the mode in which the war was carried on?—What were the particulars of his last appearance in the House?—When did he die?

616, 17, 18. What engagement led to the British occupation of Philadelphia?—What were the particulars and the result of general Burgoyne's invasion of the United States from Canada?—How were he and his men treated respectively by the American army and Congress?—What was the nature of Washington's position in his winter-quarters?—Who undertook this reformation of his military administration?—What other foreign volunteers had joined the American cause?

618—19. What measures of conciliation towards America were passed in the British parliament which met at the beginning of 1778?—How were these concessions received by the leaders of the American revolution?—What circumstances led to the withdrawal of the English ambassador from the French court?

619.— What were the circumstances of a combined French and American enterprise upon Rhode Island?

620.— Who was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet?—What were the particulars of an engagement off Ushant, and of the consequent trial of Keppel?—How was general Burgoyne received in England?—What circumstances attended the destruction of the settlements of Wyoming?

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620—1. What preparations were made to resist a descent on the English coasts of the united Spanish and French fleet?—How was this invasion diverted?—How was Franklin acting against England as American Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of France?—Who was Paul Jones, and what services did he render to the American cause?

621—2. What petitions were presented to parliament in February, 1780?—What debates ensued?—Who brought forward a motion of Economical Reform?—With what result?

622—4. What parliamentary measure stirred up the fanaticism of Edinburgh and Glasgow at the beginning of 1779?—What was the result?—Who was chosen President of the Scottish Protestant Association?—How did lord George Gordon commence his proceedings in England?—Under what circumstances did he present his petition to parliament?—How did the No-Popery riots commence, how many days did they last, and how were they at last put down?—What was the principal damage done by the rioters?—How many prisoners were tried, and how many executed?—On what charge was lord George Gordon tried, and what was the result?

624.— What success had sir George Rodney against the Spaniards in 1780?—What prizes fell into the hands of a Spanish squadron?—What countries were assuming a threatening attitude towards England at this time?

624—5. What were the circumstances and the result of the siege of Charleston, and the engagement at Camden?—What circumstances led to major André's execution as a spy?

CHAPTER XLVIII.

[A.D. 1780—1783.]

626—29. How was the position of the ministry affected by the returns to the new parliament which met in November, 1780?—Mention some of the new members who afterwards became famous.—What were the names, and what the characteristics, of two young men who were becoming prominent statesmen at this time?

626—7. What were the particulars, and the result of a French invasion of Jersey?—What was the first signal event of the war with Holland?—How did England incur great opprobrium in this matter?—What unsuccessful engagements, and what loss ensued?

627.— What difficulties surrounded the American leaders at this time?—What were the operations in Carolina and Virginia

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during the campaign of 1781, and what military and naval commanders were engaged in them?—What circumstances led to the capitulation of Cornwallis, and what were the principal conditions of the articles signed?

630.— What differences arose in the Cabinet on the subject of the American war?—What foreign possessions had been lost by England?—What circumstances led to the termination of lord North's ministry?—By whom was he succeeded?

630—1. What were the particulars of Rodney's great victory over the French in 1782?—What captures were made?

631.— What important measures of reform were passed by the parliament in this year?—Who brought forward a motion for more extensive parliamentary Reform?—With what result?

632—4. What was the state of Ireland at this time?—What opposition was made to an attempt in 1778 to remove some commercial restrictions from Ireland?—What was the effect on the temper of the Irish of this partial justice?—What leader of the Irish parliament now arose?—What circumstances led to the establishment of the independence of the Irish Parliament?—What reward was bestowed upon Mr. Grattan by the Parliament of Ireland?—How did they show their gratitude to England?—What measure of relief to the Roman Catholics was passed during the agitation of this question?

634—5. What negotiations for peace with America took place at Paris in 1782?—What were the changes in the English ministry on the death of lord Rockingham?

635—7. What were the circumstances of the siege of Gibraltar by the combined forces of France and Spain?—What general conducted the defence?—How long did it last?—What was the total loss of the garrison?—How was the possession of Gibraltar settled at the peace?—What commander had been sent to the relief of Gibraltar?—What great catastrophe occurred at Portsmouth before he sailed?

637—8. How did the negotiations for peace proceed at Paris?—What declarations were made by George III. on this subject on opening parliament in December, 1782?—When were the preliminaries of peace signed between Great Britain and France and Spain?—When with Holland?—What were the territorial conditions of this treaty?—Who was the first minister of the United States accredited to Great Britain?—When was he presented to the king?

638.— What circumstances led to the resignation of lord Shelburne?—In what opinions was this minister in advance of his age?

CHAPTER XLIX.

PAGE **[A.D. 1760—1783.]**

638—9. WHAT had been the condition of England from the accession of George I. to the American war?—How had it been affected by that war?—What was the increase in the population during the latter half of the eighteenth century?

639—44. What improvements in agriculture took place during this period?—Mention some benefactors to agriculture, and the improvements which are due to them?—By what successive steps was the fen district brought under cultivation?—What improvement has taken place in the agriculture of Scotland since the commencement of George III.'s reign?—What have been the causes of the low state of agriculture in Ireland?

644—8. Mention the names of seven men who accomplished an enormous revolution in the Useful Arts in England.—Describe the improvements for which they are respectively famous.

CHAPTER L.

[A.D. 1760—1783.]

649—53. WHAT was the state of the Fine Arts at the beginning of George III.'s reign?—When was the first academy for the study of art instituted?—When did the first public exhibition in London of the works of living artists take place?—What circumstances led to the establishment of the Royal Academy?—Where and when was its first exhibition held?—Who was its first president?—Mention the names and characteristics of the principal painters of this time.—Mention some of the principal engravers—sculptors—architects.

653—4. What was the state of literature in the eighteenth century?—Mention some famous writers and their principal works.

654—6. What was the character of the public morals and habits of this age, in London and in the country?

656—7. What was the general character of the clergy?—What conduct and what abuses prevailed in the Universities?—What two remarkable men arose at this time, and what effects did they produce?

757—8. What was the state of the Medical and Legal Professions, and of the mercantile class?—What were the manners

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of the lower orders of society?—How was the system of Police managed?—What was the state of the penal system?—What philanthropist attempted the reform of prisons?

658—9. What benevolent societies were established at this period?

659—60. By what means, and at what rate, were travellers and letters conveyed in the latter half of the eighteenth century?—When did the first mail-coach leave London?—What provision was made for the public refreshment, and the public amusement in London at this period?—What was the condition of the stage?

CHAPTER LI.

[A.D. 1773—1789.]

661—4. WHO was the first Governor-General of India?—What was the policy of Warren Hastings?—What differences arose between him and the new members of the Council appointed in 1773?—What charges were brought against Hastings?—By what means did he put an end to accusations by native informers?—How did Hastings act on the breaking out of the war with France?—What confederacy was formed by native princes against the English rule in India?—With what force, and in what manner did Hyder Ali carry on the war in the Carnatic?—Who was appointed commander of the English forces in India?—By what acts of extortion did Hastings raise money to carry on the war?—When did Hyder Ali die?—When was peace concluded with his son?—When did the administration of Hastings cease?—When did his trial commence, and how long did it last?

664—5. How was the ministry composed after the resignation of lord Shelburne in 1783?—What name was given to this ministry?—What circumstances led to its termination?—What was the nature of Mr. Fox's East India Bill?—With what opposition did it meet?

665—7. When did the administration of William Pitt commence?—With what disadvantages, and against what opposition had the young prime minister to contend?—What support had Pitt, and by what means did he finally triumph?—What was his position when the new parliament met in May, 1784?

667—9. Mention some of Pitt's financial measures?—What change did he make in the Government of India?—What was the nature of Pitt's commercial policy?—How did he

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attempt to carry out this policy with regard to Ireland?—How did he succeed in carrying it out with regard to France?

669. What circumstances led to war between Prussia and Holland, and what part was taken respectively by the kings of France and England?

669—70. What was the state of the affairs of the prince of Wales at this time?—How were his difficulties relieved?—What circumstances embarrassed the position of the prince's supporters?—What condition of the king's health led to the discussion of a Regency Bill?—How did Pitt act in this matter?—What were the views of Fox?—What was the national feeling on the subject, and how was this feeling shown on the king's recovery?

670—1. What was the financial condition of France at this time?—By what system was the government carried on?—To what oppression were the peasantry subject?—What caused a general separation of classes?

672—3. What was the *Parlement* of Paris?—What was a Bed of Justice?—What differences arose between the king and the *Parlement*?—By what measures were these differences embittered?—What natural calamity occurred at this time?—What financial measure produced universal alarm?—Who was now recalled to the post of Controller-General of Finance?

673—5. What assembly was convened in this emergency?—How long was it since the States-General had met?—With what ceremonies was the Assembly opened?—How many members had been sent by each of the Three Estates?—What arrangements were made for the discussions?—How were the proceedings conducted in the Third Estate?—What title did they resolve to assume?—What circumstances led to the States-General becoming merged in the National Assembly?

675—6. What circumstances attended the constitution of the National Guard of Paris?—What were the particulars and the result of an attack on the Bastille?—What murders were perpetrated by the populace?

676—7. What two men were elected commander of the National Guard and Mayor of Paris?—What atrocities made them resign their offices for a time?—What conciliatory measures were taken by the king?

677—9. In what manner did the National Assembly proceed with its self-appointed work?—What were the circum-

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stances of bread-riots in Paris, and of the removal of the king and royal family from Versailles by a mob of the Parisians?

CHAPTER LII.

[A.D. 1789—1792.]

679—81, 2, 3. WHAT change took place in the public opinion in England during the progress of the French Revolution?—How was the English domestic policy affected by the proceedings in France?—What were the different views held by the foremost of the British statesmen?—What was the nature of Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution," and what was its effect on public opinion?

679—80. What were some of the great changes decreed by the National Assembly previous to the 4th of February, 1790?—What was the conduct of the king with regard to these changes?

681.— What aggressions of Spain against Great Britain took place in 1790, and what was the result of Pitt's negotiation?

681—2. What was the resolution of the National Assembly as to the power of making peace and war?—How was the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille celebrated in Paris?—Who was named President of the National Assembly in 1791?—What was the policy of Mirabeau?—When did he die?—What two clubs were gaining a terrible power in Paris at this time?

683.— What circumstances attended Mr. Burke's final separation from his party?

683—4. What circumstances led to "Church and King" riots at Birmingham?—What were the particulars of these riots?

685—7. What were the circumstances of the flight of the French royal family from Paris?—How was their flight arrested, and how were they received on their return?—How was the popular temper affected by this attempted escape?—What endeavours were made to farther aggravate this temper?

687—8. When was the new Constitution presented to the National Assembly by the Committee who had been for months engaged upon it?—How has this Constitution been described?—What conduct of the king revived for a time the loyalty of the people?—What was the composition of the Legislative Assembly?—What was resolved as to its sittings?—What names were given to the two parties in this

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assembly?—What name was given to the extreme men of the *côté gauche*?—What two bodies in Paris had more active power than the Assembly?—What two men were the presiding spirits of the Clubs of the Jacobins and of the Cordeliers?

688—9. What was the Declaration of Pilnitz, and what effect had it on the French people?—What policy was adopted towards France by various continental courts?—What was the policy of England?—What French Embassy was sent to London in 1791-2?—How was it received?

689—90. What condition of national affairs was announced to the parliament of Great Britain which opened on the 31st of January, 1792?—What important measure was passed on the 2nd of April?—Who was the great mover of the abolition of the Slave Trade?—What important legal measure was carried in this Session?—What circumstances led to the Great Seal being put in commission?

691—2. What change had been effected in the government of Poland in 1791?—By what power was Poland attacked in 1792?—When did the emperor Leopold die, and by whom was he succeeded?—When was war against Austria declared by France?—Of what ministry was this the act?—Who were the principal members of this party?—What were the first movements of the war, and what was their result?

692—3. What contest arose with regard to the veto granted to the king by the Constitution?—What popular tumult took place on the 20th of June?—What conduct of the king saved him?—How did La Fayette act with regard to these proceedings?—Who was now the popular idol?

693—6. What were the terms of the proclamation issued by the duke of Brunswick?—What circumstances led the king to place himself and his family under the protection of the National Assembly?—What destruction of life and property ensued on the king's departure from the Tuileries?—What were the proceedings of the Assembly which ended in the imprisonment of the king and royal family?—How did the English government act on the adoption of these extreme measures in France?—What was the conduct of La Fayette?—What preparations were made in Paris to resist the advancing Prussian army?—What were the circumstances of the massacres perpetrated on the 2nd of September?—To whom does Lamartine ascribe the guilt of these atrocities?—What was their effect on the feelings of the British nation?

CHAPTER LIII.

PAGE [A.D. 1792—1794.]

697.— WHEN did the National Convention hold its first sitting?—What was its first act?

697—8. What were the numbers and the composition of the duke of Brunswick's army?—What circumstances led to his retreat?—What other triumphs to the French ensued?—What proofs were given by the French Convention of a disposition to foreign aggression, and to excite disturbances in other countries?

698—700. How were Louis XVI. and his family treated by the Commune with the concurrence of the Convention?—How did the Convention proceed in the trial of the king?—Who conducted the defence?—How many members of the Convention voted for unconditional death?—When was the sentence executed?—Of what brutality was the Commune guilty?—What was the conduct of Louis XVI. throughout his misfortunes?

700—2. What circumstances led to a great accession of support to Pitt's administration, and to the abandonment of his system of non-intervention?—What was the state of public feeling in England at this time?—In what general estimation was George III. held?—How was the disapproval of the violent acts of the French republicans manifested by the English king and parliament?

702—4. Who succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General of India?—By what native prince was the British rule disturbed in 1787?—What circumstances led to the siege of Seringapatam?—What were the particulars and result of the siege?—What were the principal conditions of the treaty of peace with Tippoo?—What English success deprived the French of any footing in India?

704.— What were the French possessions in the West Indies at this time?—What was the condition of the Island of San Domingo?—What was the history of the foundation of the British colonies in the Pacific?

705.— What was the comparative power of the English and French navies in 1793?—Which government took the initiative in declaring war?—By what statesman was the war with France systematically opposed?—For what reasons?—Into what measures was Pitt driven by the passions involved in this political war?

705—6, 8, 9. Who was appointed to the command of an expedition to Holland?—When were the English Guards, under the duke of York, first brought into action?—What was the

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result of this engagement?—What other successes had the Allies in 1793?—What were the particulars, and the result of the siege of Dunkirk?

706.— What circumstances led to Dumouriez entering into an Alliance with the Austrians?—How did his plans fail?

706—8. What was the character of the Criminal Tribunal established by the National Convention?—What was the Committee of Public Safety?—How many Revolutionary Committees were established in France?—What was the condition of France at this time?—By what financial measures of the Convention were these miseries aggravated?

708.— What circumstances led to the fall of the Girondins?—Who was Charlotte Corday; for what deed is she famous; and what was her fate?

709—10. What resistance to the Jacobins took place at Lyon?—How was it quelled, and what was the doom passed on the city and its inhabitants?

710—12. What reaction against the revolution took place at Toulon?—What led to the British and Spanish forces taking possession of the forts?—Who was the English commander?—Who was despatched for aid from Naples?—With what result?—Of what did the garrison of Toulon consist?—What was the history of Napoleon Bonaparte previous to his joining the besieging army before Toulon?—What operations led to the evacuation of the town by the Allies?—How was this accomplished?—What was the conduct of the British towards the inhabitants of Toulon?—Where did the refugees establish themselves?—What doom was passed on Toulon by the French Convention?

712—14. What was the character of the district of La Vendée?—What were the circumstances and the end of the insurrection in this district against the republicans?—What assistance was promised by the English ministry?—When was it sent?—What were the *noyades* of the Jacobin Proconsul Carrier at Nantes?

714.— What was the fate of Marie Antoinette?—In what spirit had she borne all her sufferings?—What Girondins of mark, and how many others, were executed at the end of October and the beginning of November?

CHAPTER LIV.

[A.D. 1794—1798.]

714—15. WHAT arbitrary measures were taken by the English government in 1794 against two agitators for reform?—

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What measures were taken against "The Society for Constitutional Information," and "The London Corresponding Society"?—What were the particulars and the result of the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall?—By what advocate were they defended?

715.— What preparations were made to resist the invasion threatened by France?—What were the circumstances of lord Howe's naval victory over the French on the 1st of June, 1794?

716—17. Who was the real ruler of France during the reign of terror?—How many victims were guillotined during April and May, 1794?—How many during June and July?—What were the particulars of the fall and death of Robespierre?

717.— By whom was the French army commanded at this time?—What were the capabilities and the purpose of the French military leaders?—For what were the armies of the Coalition notorious?—What disasters led to the termination of the duke of York's command?—What circumstances led to the loss of Holland?

718.— What were the particulars and the result of a Polish struggle for independence in 1794?—What circumstances led to Corsica being, for a short period, annexed to Great Britain?

718—19. What was the result of the trial of Warren Hastings?—What royal marriage took place in 1795?—What were the fears of the ambassador sent to negotiate this alliance?

719—20. What was the cause, and what the result, of a fresh outbreak in La Vendée?—What was the fate of the son of Louis XVI.?—What were the particulars of three revolts of the populace against the power of the Convention?

720.— How was England agitated at the end of 1795?

720—1. What generals were appointed by the French Directory to the command of the two armies destined to attack the Emperor's forces?—Who was appointed chief of the army in Italy?—What were the various governments in Italy at the commencement of Napoleon's first Italian campaign, and what was the policy of the several rulers?

721—3. What were the principal events of Napoleon's first Italian campaign?—To what is the wonderful success of Bonaparte to be attributed?—How were the operations of the other French generals hampered?

723.— What negotiations for peace did the English government open with the French Directory in December, 1796?

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—What two events which happened at this time probably indisposed the Directory to make peace with England?—What two French expeditions were sent to invade England, and what was the result of each?

723—4. What commercial crises occurred in England at the beginning of 1797, and by what measures was the emergency met?

724—5. When was war declared by Spain against Great Britain?—What were the particulars of a naval engagement off Cape St. Vincent?—Who principally distinguished himself in this action?—How many prizes and how many prisoners were taken?—What rewards were conferred upon sir John Jervis, and upon Nelson?

725—6—7. What were the circumstances of the mutinies in the fleets at Spithead and at the Nore?—By what measures were they respectively quelled?—When were negotiations for peace again opened with France?—How were these overtures at first received by the Directory?—What events led to the failure of the negotiations?

726—7. What were the events of Napoleon's second Italian campaign?

728.— What were the territorial arrangements of the peace of Campo Formio?—Of what act of baseness was Napoleon guilty towards the Venetian republic?

728.— What were the particulars and the result of a naval engagement off the Dutch coast in October, 1797?—What prizes were taken by the English?

729—31. What great scheme against England was concerted by the French Directory at the end of 1797?—What expedition did Napoleon undertake as less hazardous than the invasion of England?—Of what numbers did the armament and the army consist?—What seizure was Napoleon's first operation?—What British commander sailed in pursuit of Napoleon?—How did Bonaparte proceed on reaching Egypt?—With what opposition did he meet, and what victories did he gain?—What were the circumstances and the result of the naval engagement in Aboukir Bay (the battle of the Nile)?

731.— What was Mr. Pitt's estimate in December, 1798, of the supply required for the expenses of the war?—How much did this exceed the estimate of 1793?—What new tax was one of the devices adopted to meet this ever-increasing expenditure?

CHAPTER LV.

PAGE [A.D. 1794—1801.]

732—4. WHAT circumstances led to the secession of the Whig leaders from the Irish House of Commons?—What was the nature and organization of the Association called the United Irishmen?—What were the proceedings of this Association?—What were the particulars of the insurrection in the county of Wexford?—What were the principal battles?—What was the policy of lord Cornwallis?—What evil was at the bottom of all the Irish troubles?—What were the particulars and the result of a French invasion of Ireland in concert with the insurgents?—How many perished on each side in this rebellion?

734—6. What circumstances attended the passing of the Bill for a Legislative Union of England and Ireland?—By what means was this measure principally accomplished?—What were the most important provisions of the Union Bill?

736—8. What events led to colonel Wellesley being appointed Governor of Seringapatam?—What were the circumstances and the result of the siege of Acre?—What were the successes of Bonaparte in Syria?

738—40. What two sovereigns formed an alliance against France in 1799?—What warlike operations ensued?—What Second Coalition against France was concluded on the 22nd of June, 1799?—What was the internal condition of the Republic at this time?—What were the particulars of Napoleon's return to France, and of the measures by which he virtually put an end to the Republic?

740—1. What were the particulars and the result of a British expedition for the deliverance of Holland?

741.— What were the principal provisions of the new French Constitution?—How were Bonaparte's overtures of peace received by the English government?—What circumstances rendered this an unfit time for rejecting such overtures?

742—3. What were the first acts of Bonaparte's First Consulship?—What were the particulars of his passage of the Alps, and of the battle of Marengo?—What were the circumstances and the result of the battle of Hohenlinden?—When was the peace of Luneville concluded?—What was the result of the English blockade of Malta?

743—4. What circumstances led to the termination of Mr. Pitt's ministry?—How was the new administration formed?

744—6. What circumstances led to war between England and the northern powers?—What were the particulars and the

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result of the battle of Copenhagen?—What event had changed the policy of Russia?—How was peace restored?

746.— What were the particulars of the battle of Aboukir?—What English commander was killed?—By whom was he succeeded?—What was the result of the siege of Cairo?

746—7. What circumstances led to the Peace of Amiens?—When was this treaty signed?—What were some of its conditions?—How was it greeted by the English people?—How did the king regard it?

CHAPTER LVI.

[A.D. 1801—1806.]

748.— How did Napoleon very soon show his disregard of the stipulations of the Peace of Amiens?—Of what tyrannical and treacherous conduct was Napoleon guilty with regard to the Island of St. Domingo, and Toussaint L'Ouverture?

748—50. Mention some incidents which threatened a renewal of the war between France and England at this time?—When was the Declaration of War laid on the tables of the two Houses?—What outrage upon British subjects was committed by Bonaparte after war was declared?—What was the consequent state of feeling in England?

750—1. What preparations were made by Napoleon for the invasion of Britain?—What preparations for resistance were made by the British government and people?—What were the particulars and the issue of another insurrection in Ireland?

751—2. Under what circumstances did Pitt again accept the post of prime minister?—What was the nature of what French writers call the Anglo-Bourbon conspiracy?—What tragic event followed the discovery of this plot?—When was Napoleon declared Emperor of the French?—What were the circumstances of his coronation?

752—3. What circumstances at the end of 1804 led to war with Spain?

753—61. What proceedings were commenced against lord Melville at the beginning of 1805, and what was the result?

753—4—5. What treaty was made between Great Britain and Russia in 1805?—When did Austria join the league against France?—How was the delusion of a Cisalpine Republic brought to an end by Napoleon?

754—5. In what chase was Nelson occupied during the spring of 1805?—What naval engagement disturbed Napoleon's

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plans for the invasion of England?—In what state of maturity were these plans?—Under what generals were the three great divisions of Napoleon's forces?—What was the result of the siege of Ulm?

755—7. What circumstances attended Nelson's resumption of the command of the fleet?—What were the particulars of the battle of Trafalgar, and of Nelson's death?—What was the universal feeling in England on this occasion?—How were the French and Spanish navies affected by this reverse?

757.— What were the particulars of the battle of Austerlitz?—What territory did Napoleon gain by the peace of Presburg?—What two kings did he make?—How was Mr. Pitt affected by this great triumph of Napoleon?—When did he die?

758—61. What policy did lord Wellesley pursue in India after the fall of Tippoo?—What confederacy against the British rule arose after the rupture of the peace of Amiens?—How did hostilities commence?—Who were the commanders of the British forces?—What successes attended their operations?—What movements led to the battle of Assye?—What were the particulars and result of the battle?—What was the comparative strength of the two armies?—What was the result of this wonderful campaign?—How long had it lasted?—Who succeeded marquis Wellesley in the government of India?—Who succeeded Cornwallis?—What were the circumstances and the probable causes of an insurrection of the Sepoys in July, 1806?

761—2. How was lord Grenville's Administration composed?—What was the result of an inquiry into the conduct of the princess of Wales?—When did Charles James Fox die?

762—3. To what individual efforts was the abolition of the Slave Trade principally owing?—What motion for the Abolition was passed on the 10th of June, 1806?—By how large a majority?—What negotiations for peace with France had Fox been carrying on shortly before his death?

764—5. What was the Confederation of the Rhine?—What was the conduct and position of the king of Prussia at this time?—What act of tyranny was committed by the French in Nuremberg?—When was Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed king of Naples?—What circumstances led to the battle of Maida, and what were the particulars and result of the battle?—What other British success occurred at this time?—What reverse followed?

CHAPTER LVII.

PAGE **[A.D. 1806—1810.]**

765—6. WHAT were the particulars and the result of the battle of Jena?—What was the object and the nature of the Berlin Decree?

766.— What great work was accomplished by the English parliament in the beginning of 1807?—What circumstances led to the resignation of the Grenville ministry?—How was a new administration formed?

766—7. What were the circumstances of the Battle of Eylau?

767—8. What were the particulars of three unfortunate expeditions sent out by the British government in 1807?

768—9. What circumstance led to the Treaty of Tilsit?—What were the principal articles of this treaty?—What were some of the secret articles?—How was the hostile submission of Denmark to the commands of Napoleon anticipated by the English government?—What circumstances led to the surrender of the Danish navy?

769—70. What was the position of England in relation to the rest of the world at the beginning of 1808?—What was the Milan Decree?—What constituted Napoleon's Continental System?—What was the effect of this system on the nations under the domination of Napoleon?

770.— What circumstances led to the invasion of Portugal by the French?—In what condition did the French army reach Lisbon?—What step had previously been taken by the prince-regent of Portugal?

770—2. Under what circumstances was Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain?—What opposition arose to his rule?—How did the British government act with regard to Spain and Portugal?—What two detachments, under what commanders, were sent for the support of the Spanish cause?—How were the efforts of these commanders hampered?—What resistance had been made by the Spanish patriots previous to the arrival of the English troops?—What success had Wellesley on his march towards Lisbon?—What was the Convention of Cintra?—What was the result of an inquiry into the transactions in Portugal?—Who was left in command of the army?

772—4. What were the events and the result of Moore's campaign?—What were the particulars of the Battle of Corunna?—What two generals fell?—What was the popular feeling with regard to Moore?

774—6. What circumstances led to the duke of York resigning his office of commander-in-chief?—Who succeeded him?—

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What was the success, and who directed an attack by fire-ships on the French squadron in Aix Roads?

774—5. What success attended Wellesley's operations in Portugal in the spring of 1809?

775—6. What were the warlike operations in Austria in 1809?—What event followed the battle of Eckmuhl?—What were the particulars of the battle of Aspern?—What was Napoleon's position after the battle?—How did he escape from this position?—What battle followed?—How many soldiers were engaged in this battle?—What was the loss on each side?—What was the result of Napoleon's victory?—What were the circumstances and the issue of the Tyrolese resistance to the Bavarians and French?—Who was the leader of this revolt?—What was his fate?—By what conditions of the peace of Vienna was Austria more degraded than by the loss of territory?

776—7. With what object was an expedition sent to Walcheren by the English government?—Who was appointed to the command of the land forces?—Who was the commander of the naval forces?—What was the whole amount of the forces sent?—What success attended the first operations?—What afterwards necessitated the final evacuation of Walcheren?—What mismanagement had led to this calamity?—With what persons did the disgrace rest?

777—8, 9—80. What were the circumstances and the result of the battle of Talavera?—What title was conferred upon Wellesley for this victory?—How was he forced to act after the battle?—How was this retreat regarded in England?—What great design was Wellington accomplishing during the spring of 1811?—What was the extent of the lines of Torres Vedras?—What were the circumstances of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Almeida?—What were the particulars of the battle of Coimbra?—How was Massena's advance arrested?

778—9. What was the occasion, the particulars, and the result of a conflict between the House of Commons and sir Francis Burdett?—What part was taken by the populace in this struggle?

CHAPTER LVIII.

[A.D. 1810—1814.]

781.— WHAT was the condition of the king at the beginning of 1811?—What arrangements were made for the exercise of the royal functions?

781.— What was the position of Napoleon at this time?—What kingdoms and provinces had been annexed to France?—Of

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how many departments did the French empire consist?—What was the amount of the population contained in these departments?—What kingdoms were under the sway of Napoleon, and his relatives?—What kings were in his power?

782.— When, and by what general, was the battle of Barossa won?—How was the French invasion of Portugal terminated?—What were the particulars and the result of the battle of Fuentes de Onoro?—What commanders on both sides were engaged in the battle of Albuera?—What was the result of the battle?—What news caused Wellington to relinquish for a time the siege of Badajoz?

783.— When, and by whom, was Mr. Perceval assassinated?—Who became prime minister?—Under what circumstances did the premiership of lord Liverpool commence?—What was the nature of the Luddite insurrection?—What measures were taken against the insurgents?

783—4. What was the effect on the industry of England of Bonaparte's Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the Orders in Council, with which the English government had retaliated?—What difference with America resulted from these restrictions?—What part was taken by Mr. Brougham in the matter?—When did the American government declare war with Great Britain?

784—7. What circumstances induced Wellington to undertake the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo?—What were the particulars of the capture?—What were the circumstances of the siege and capture of Badajoz?—How did the English government act towards Wellington?—What movements of both armies preceded the battle of Salamanca?—What were the particulars and the result of the battle?—What circumstances led Wellington to retire within the frontiers of Portugal?

787—9. What treaty of alliance against Napoleon was signed in March, 1812?—With what force did Napoleon invade Russia?—How did the Russians resist the invaders?—What numbers on both sides were killed in the battle of Borodino?—What occurred during Napoleon's occupation of Moscow?—What disasters befell the French army, and how was it reduced before it left Russia?

788—9. What alliance against Napoleon was formed after the destruction of his army in Russia?—What was the result of the battle of Lützen, and of the battle of Bautzen?—Between what powers did negotiations for peace commence in July, at Prague?

789.— What were the particulars and the result of the battle of Vittoria?—What series of conflicts ended in the retreat of the French from Spain?

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789—90. When did Great Britain join the Coalition against Napoleon?—What three battles were the last of Napoleon's great victories?—What signal reverses to his marshals ensued?—What conflict was decisive of the fortunes of Napoleon?—What was an important incident of the battle of Leipzig?

790—2. When did the Allies enter France?—What was the conduct of the English troops?—What were the particulars of the siege of San Sebastian?—What measures were taken by Napoleon on the advance of his enemies?—What preparations did he make for a final struggle?—What was the disposition of the French people?—What were the proceedings of the Congress at Chatillon?—What circumstances led to the capitulation of Paris?—What were the particulars and the result of the battles of Orthez, and of Toulouse?—How had the war been ended before the latter battle was fought?

792.— What were some of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris?—Who was made king, under the title of Louis the Eighteenth?—What was the popular feeling in England with regard to the Peace of Paris?—What public honour was paid to Wellington?

CHAPTER LIX.

[A.D. 1812—1815.]

792—3. How was the government of the United States of America organized?—What added to the democratic element in the government?—To what political party did the two first Presidents belong?—Of what party was the third President, Jefferson, the representative?

793—5. What were the first warlike proceedings of the Americans after the declaration of war?—What was the result?—What naval force had the United States?—What did the British navy comprise?—What difference existed between an English and an American frigate?—What naval successes had the Americans in the first year of the war?—What were the particulars and the result of a single combat between the frigates Shannon and Chesapeake?

795—6. What were the events in Canada of the campaign of 1813 and 1814?—What circumstances brought blame upon the English commander, Prevost?—What were the particulars and the result of General Ross's attack upon Washington?—What was the universal feeling with regard to this exploit?—What other unjustifiable measure disgraced this

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expedition, and what fine did it entail upon the British government?

796—8. What were the particulars and the result of an attack upon New Orleans?—Who commanded the English army?—What American general conducted the defence?—What was the British loss?—What commanders fell?

798.— When, how, and where was peace concluded between England and America?—What was an important article of this treaty?

798—800. When and how did Napoleon escape from Elba?—Where did he land, and what were his subsequent proceedings and their results?—What had been the measures of the French government and the public feeling in France since the abdication of Napoleon?—What declaration was made by the Congress at Vienna on receiving the news of Napoleon's escape?

799.— When and for what purpose did Wellington arrive in Brussels?

800—1. In what manner did Napoleon recommence the government of France?—What was his plan of warlike operations?—Where was the army of Wellington?—Where were the four Prussian corps of Blücher?—What were the circumstances and the result of the battle of Quatre Bras?

801—4. What was the position of the two armies previous to the battle of Waterloo?—What was their relative strength?—What were the principal events and the final result of the battle?—How long did it last?—To what did Wellington attribute the victory?—What was the total loss of both armies?

804.— How did Napoleon proceed after his defeat?—In whose favour did he abdicate?—By what act was Napoleon II. indirectly set aside?—What circumstances placed Napoleon I. in the power of the British government?—How was it decided to dispose of him?

805—6. When did the Allies enter Paris?—When did Louis XVIII. return?—What were some of the conditions of the treaty between France and the Allied Powers?—What territorial arrangements were made by secret articles of the Treaty of Paris?—What secret treaty was concluded on the 3rd of February, 1815?—How did the Congress of Vienna act with regard to Murat and Bernadotte respectively?—What was decided as to Saxony and Poland?—What was "The Holy Alliance"?—What was the one demand of Great Britain in the Settlement of Europe?—What success had this demand?—What measures were taken against Ney,

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Labedoyère, and Lavalette for the part they had taken in the return of Napoleon?—What was the fate of each?

806—7. What measures were taken by the British government in 1816 on behalf of Christian slaves?—What outrage led to an expedition against Algiers?—What were the particulars and the result of this enterprise?

CHAPTER LX.

[A.D. 1816—1820.]

808—10. WHAT opposition was made in and out of Parliament to the continuance of the Income Tax?—With what result?—What royal marriage was hailed as a public blessing?—When did it take place?—What evils resulted from the mistaken commercial measures of this period?—What was the condition of the working population?—What circumstances led to insurrections in the Eastern Counties?—What was the course and the end of this demonstration?—What other tumults took place?

810—11. What attempts were made at this period to lessen the sufferings of the poor?—Who was foremost in such attempts?—Who was foremost in resisting every approach to improvement?—What was the state of the criminal laws?—of the poor laws?—How and by whom was the question of national education stirred in 1807, and in 1816?

812—14. What change now took place in the advocacy of Parliamentary Reform?—What was the Society of Spencean Philanthropists, and what riot followed their meetings?—What circumstances led to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act?—What disturbances at Manchester, Loughborough, and in Derbyshire led to a second suspension of this Act?—What invasion of the public liberty resulted in Cobbett's flight to America?

814—15. For what offence was William Hone tried?—What were the circumstances of his three acquittals?—What effect is this trial said to have had upon the Lord Chancellor?

815—16. What event which caused universal mourning in England occurred on the 6th of November, 1817?—What royal marriages took place in the following summer?

817.— When was the French territory evacuated by the troops of the Allies?—When did Queen Charlotte die?—Who was her successor in the office of King's Custos?

817—18. What measures were taken for the resumption of cash-payments, and who was principally concerned in them?—When, and on whose motion, was a Committee appointed to

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consider the amelioration of the penal code?—With what result?—Who first declared himself for a moderate Reform in the session of 1819?—When did Grattan die?—In support of what measure did he make his last speech?

818—20. What circumstances led to a great gathering, on the 16th of August, in St. Peter's Field, Manchester?—How was the meeting broken up?—How many people were killed?—What new laws were passed in consequence of this affray?—What was this Code called, and how is it described by lord Campbell?

820. When did George III. die?—What was his age?—How long had he been secluded from the world?—When did the duke of Kent die?

CHAPTER LXI.

[A.D. 1784—1827.]

821—6. How was the literature of England affected by the excitement of the French revolution?—Mention the principal poets and novelists of this period—the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century—and the character of their respective writings?—What were the great organs of criticism?—What and when was the first paper printed by steam?—Who were the most famous divines of this period?—Who were the principal political economists?—the great scientific philosophers?—the architects?—the civil engineers?—the sculptors?—the painters, and what were their characteristics?—the engravers?—In what years were a national collection of sculpture and a national gallery of painting founded?

826—7. What were the particulars of the Cato-street conspiracy?—What was the fate of the principal conspirators?

827—30. How did the Cabinet propose to meet the difficulty arising from the misconduct of the princess of Wales?—When did Caroline of Brunswick arrive in England?—Where did she take up her abode?—Who was her attorney-general?—What was the public feeling towards her?—What attempts were made to avert a public proceeding against Queen Caroline?—With what result?—How did Mr. Canning act with regard to the proceedings against the queen?—When and how did these proceedings commence?—How were they terminated?—What act of the queen put an end to her popularity?—How did she behave on the occasion of the king's coronation?—When did she die?—What riot took place at her funeral?

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830—1. When did Napoleon Bonaparte die?—What was the conduct at this time of the three monarchs who were united in "The Holy Alliance"?—How did the English government regard their measures?

831—2. What accession did the ministry receive in the beginning of 1822, and what other changes took place in August?—How was the question of Catholic Emancipation agitated in 1821 and 1822?

832—3. What was the policy of Canning as head of the Foreign Office?—Against what conduct of Louis XVIII. did the English government protest?—How did they act with regard to the Spanish American colonies?—With what result?—How with regard to a Spanish aggression upon Portugal?—With what result?

833.— Who became President of the Board of Trade in 1823?—What was the commercial policy of Huskisson?

834.— By whom was the question of the Abolition of Negro Slavery brought forward in 1823?—What resolution was adopted?—What revolt took place in Demerara?—How was a missionary implicated, and what was his fate?

834—6. What circumstances led to a commercial panic in 1825?—What measures were taken to restore confidence?—What were the consequences of this panic?—What was the total number of bankruptcies in 1825 and in 1826?—What measures were taken by government for the relief of the general distress?—What measures were taken to place the circulating credit of the country on a more firm foundation?

836—8. When did the duke of York die?—What circumstances led to Mr. Canning becoming prime minister?—What changes took place in the two houses?—What opposition did Canning meet with?—When did he die?—What was the occasion of his fatal illness?

838.— What was the latest of the official acts of Canning?—What was the object of this treaty?—What were the circumstances which called for this mediation?

CHAPTER LXII.

[A.D. 1807—1830.]

838—9. By whom were the powers of the Governor-General of India exercised after the death of lord Cornwallis?—Who was appointed Governor-General after the recall of Mr. Barlow?—What war disturbed the tranquillity of lord Minto's government?—What were the circumstances of a

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mutiny amongst the officers of the Madras army?—What possessions were acquired during the administration of lord Minto?

839—40. Who succeeded lord Minto as Governor-General?—What led to war with the Gorkhas, and what was the result?—What was the character of the Pindarees?—What was the cause and the result of the war with these marauders and their allies?—What possessions were added to the British dominion during the administration of the marquis of Hastings?

840—3. Who succeeded lord Hastings as Governor-General?—What circumstances led to the Burmese war?—What were the principal events and the result of this war?—What were the terms of the treaty of Yandaboo?—What were the particulars and the result of the siege of Bhurtpore?—What was lord Amherst's policy with regard to the press in India?—What restrictions had been previously placed upon newspapers, and what struggle had taken place between the government and the editor of the "Calcutta Journal"?

843. What were the ministerial arrangements in England after the death of Canning?

843—4. What circumstances led to the battle of Navarino, and what were the particulars of the engagement?

844—5. What circumstances led to the premiership of the duke of Wellington?—What objections were made to his appointment?—How was his administration formed?—How was the question of Law Reform brought forward in the session which commenced in January, 1828?—What change in the police of the metropolis was carried in the next session?—How was the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts carried?—What circumstances led to the retirement of the Canningites?—How were their places filled?

845—7. What circumstances led to the election of Mr. O'Connell for Clare?—What were the views of the king and of his ministers on the question of Catholic Emancipation?—How did this question affect the representation of the University of Oxford?—What circumstances attended the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill?

848.— When did George IV. die?—What has the duke of Wellington said of the character of this prince?

848—51. What had preserved France from any popular convulsion during the reign of Louis XVIII.?—What signs of a despotic tendency were shown by his successor, Charles X.?—How was this tendency met by the people?—What desperate

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measures were taken by the king, and what were the circumstances and the result of the insurrections which followed?—Who was solicited to assume the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom?—In whose favour did Charles X. abdicate?—Where did he take refuge?—When and under what circumstances did the duke of Orleans accept the crown?—With what title?

851—2. What circumstances led to the recognition of the independence of Belgium?

852.— When and with what ceremonial was the first railway for the conveyance of passengers opened in England?—What tragical accident took place on this occasion?

852—3. Who succeeded George IV.?—When did the new king first open parliament?—What was the feeling of the country and the conduct of the government with regard to parliamentary reform?—What circumstances led to Earl Grey becoming prime minister?—Who accepted the Great Seal?—What did the premier state as to the political principles of his administration?

CHAPTER LXIII.

[A.D. 1831—1837.]

853—4. WHO was the Chancellor of the Exchequer under Earl Grey's administration?—What taxes were abolished or reduced by his budget?

854—7. By whom, and under what circumstances was the Reform Bill brought forward?—What were the changes proposed by this Bill?—What were some of the objections made to it?—What exercise of the king's prerogative followed the defeat of the ministry?—What was the result of the elections for a new parliament?—How was the Bill again brought forward in the House of Commons?—With what result?—What was the majority in favour of the measure?—How was the Bill introduced into the House of Lords?—Who were the principal speakers in the debates that ensued?—What was the result?

857—8. What popular disturbances followed the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords?—What were the particulars of the riots at Bristol?

859.— What pestilence visited England at this time?—What wise precautions were taken by the government, and what benefit arose from this alarm?

859—61. When was the Reform Bill again introduced into parliament?—What variations from the former scheme made this

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in many respects a new measure?—By what majorities did the Bill again pass the Commons?—How had the opposition in the Lords been somewhat lessened?—What public demonstrations in favour of the Bill took place during the Easter recess?—What circumstances led to the resignation of the ministers?—What attempt was made to form a new administration?—With what result?—On what condition did lord Grey's party return to office?—By what means was the opposition in the House of Lords finally overcome?—When did the Reform Bill receive the royal assent?—When were the Scotch and Irish Bills passed?—In what did the Bill for Ireland differ from those for England and Scotland?

861—2. What new formalities attended the elections for the reformed parliament?—What changes had taken place when the members met?—What circumstances attended the passing of the Coercion Bill for Ireland?—What was the object of this measure?—What were the provisions of the Bill for the Reform of the Church Establishment in Ireland?

863—4. When was the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery passed?—What were the provisions of this Bill?—How was the acquiescence of the colonial proprietors secured?—How were the growers of sugar-canes, in Jamaica especially, affected by the Emancipation Act?—How may the change be said to have worked on the whole?

864—5. What other important measures were passed by the parliament of 1833?

865—6. What important social reform occupied parliament during nearly the whole session of 1834?—What were some of the amendments proposed?—What opposition was made to the measure?—When did the Bill receive the royal assent?—By what machinery was the new system applied?—Who were the first Poor Law Commissioners?

866—8. What circumstances led to the breaking up of lord Grey's ministry?—Who became the head of a new administration?—By what act of the king was lord Melbourne's government brought to an end?—Who was then called upon to undertake the office of prime minister?—What temporary arrangements were made for the government?—What necessitated the dissolution of parliament?

867.— What calamity befel the House of Parliament in the autumn of 1834?

868—9. What difficulties surrounded the government of sir Robert Peel?—What was the conduct of the minister under these difficulties?—What defeat of the ministry led to their

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resignation, and the resumption of office by lord Melbourne?—What inexplicable exclusion from this ministry occurred?

869—70. What were the objects of lord John Russell's Municipal Reform Bill?—What were some of the evils and abuses in the existing state of the municipal corporations?—When was this Bill passed?—How was a conflict between the two Houses averted?

870—1. Mention some measures of great utility which were passed in the session of 1836?

871—2. What conflict in Spain led to the intervention of Great Britain, and the treaty of Quadruple Alliance?—How had the government of Belgium been settled?—What troubles had disturbed the reign of Louis Philippe?—What member of the Bonaparte family made an attempt to overthrow the established government in 1836?—What were the particulars and the result of this affair?

872.— When did William IV. die?—What were the character and conduct of this king?

CHAPTER LXIV.

[A.D. 1837—1842.]

873—4. WHAT was the population of England, Wales, and Scotland, four years after the death of William IV.?—What was the population of London?—What means were taken at this period for the improvement of the public health?—How did the legislature attempt to remedy some of the evils of the Factory system?—What was the total number of agricultural labourers in Great Britain?—How many of this number were females?

874—6. What measures were taken in 1836 to improve the system of police in the rural districts?—What change had taken place in the character of crimes and criminal punishments?—When, and by whom, was the first ragged school set up?—When, and by what means, did the government begin to encourage popular education?—What was done by private individuals?—What had been the progress in the establishment of schools during the nineteenth century?—What proportion of the population could read and write in 1838?—What publications commenced the modern epoch of cheap literature?—How is the rapid increase in the number of readers shown by the returns of publishing in 1850, compared with 1825?

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876—8. Mention some of the great novelists of this age—the poets—the historians—the political economists—the scientific philosophers.—What Act of Parliament in 1842 greatly advanced the interests of Literature?

878.— What caused the separation of Hanover from England?—Who became king of Hanover?—What were the benefits to England of this severance?—What popular feeling was shown on the accession of Queen Victoria?—What was the demeanour of the young queen?

878—9. What was the state of affairs in Canada at this time?—What assistance was sent to the insurgents by the United States?—Who was appointed High Commissioner by the English Government?—What was the policy of lord Durham?—What circumstances led to his resignation?—Who succeeded him?—How were the affairs of Canada settled?

879—80. When did the queen's coronation take place?—When was parliament prorogued?—What were some of the important measures of this session?

880—1. What were the particulars and the end of a fanatical outbreak headed by an adventurer styling himself sir William Courtenay?—What was the earlier history and the real name of this man?—What neglect caused the ignorance of his followers?—How was this repaired after the outbreak?

881—3. What were the six points of "The People's Charter"?—By what proceedings were the principles of Chartism spread?—What other agitators encouraged the violence of the physical-force Chartists?—What demonstrations of a revolutionary spirit ensued?

882.— What circumstances led to the resignation of lord Melbourne's ministry, and what occasioned their return to power?—What question connected with the failure of Peel's attempt to form an administration gave rise to violent discussions?

883.— When did the Penny Postage come into operation?—To whom is this great reform due?

883—4. Whom, and when, did Queen Victoria marry?—What caused this union to be a subject of general rejoicing?—What circumstance occurred soon after which produced great indignation throughout the kingdom?

884—6. What circumstances led to the mediation of four of the European powers in the affairs of Turkey?—What caused France to be excluded from the treaty?—What successes of the allies led to the final submission of Mehemet Ali?

885—6. What were the particulars and the result of prince Louis Napoleon's expedition to Boulogne?—What was his sen

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tence?—How did he escape from his prison?—What was now the feeling in France towards England?

886—7. What defeat of the ministry led to a dissolution of parliament in 1841?—What principle did lord John Russell assert on the last night of the debate?—What was the popular feeling with regard to this principle?—What league was formed for its promotion?—What circumstances after the meeting of the new parliament led to the resignation of the ministry?

887—9. What circumstances led to war with China in 1839?—What were the principal events, and the result of this "Opium War"?—What were the most important provisions of the treaty signed before Nanking?

889—91. What circumstances led to war with Affghanistan in 1838?—Who was then Governor-General of India?—What brilliant exploit ended in the occupation of Cabul by the British forces?—How was Dost Mahomed disposed of?

891—3. What was the position of the British army at Cabul in the autumn of 1841?—What murders were perpetrated by the Affghans?—Under what circumstances did the retreat from Cabul commence?—How many English were placed under the protection of Akbar Khan?—What was the fate of the remainder?—What successes of generals Sale and Pollock led to the re-capture of Cabul, and the rescue of the British captives?—By whom was lord Auckland superseded?—What mistake was committed by lord Ellenborough soon after the close of the Affghan war?

CHAPTER LXV.

[A.D. 1842—1849.]

894—5. WHO succeeded lord Melbourne as prime minister?—What was the nature of the Corn Law Bill carried by Peel in the session of 1842?—What were the provisions of his great financial measure of the same session?—How was Chartism agitated during this session?

895—6. When, and how, was the United States boundary settled?—What was the first practical move, in the session of 1843, towards the abolition of the Corn Laws?

896, 9, 901. What were the proceedings of the Irish repealers?—Who was the chief agitator for repeal?—What measures were taken by the English government against O'Connell and his principal associates?—What sentences were passed upon them in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench?—How

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were these sentences reversed, and what was the effect of this impartial justice?

896—7. What circumstances led to a disruption of the Scottish Church in 1843?—What previous secessions from the Church of Scotland had taken place?—Under what name did these two bodies coalesce in 1847?—What important statute affecting the English Church was passed in the session of 1843?

897.— What were the particulars and object of the Rebecca riots in South Wales?

898—9. What circumstances led to the war in Scinde?—Who was the commander of the British forces?—What were the particulars and the result of the war?—What were the benefits of sir Charles Napier's rule in Scinde?

899.— What warlike operations took place in Gwalior in 1843?—How did the Court of Directors show their disapproval of these proceedings?

899—901. What was Peel's course in the question of Free-trade during the session of 1844?—How was his Bank Act of 1818 completed in this session?—How was the question of Factory Labour agitated?—What occurred with regard to the Sugar Duties?—What measure of relief to Dissenters was passed?

901.— What act of the Secretary of State caused great public excitement at this time, and how did the government clear themselves?

901—2. What circumstances threatened a rupture with France, and how was the danger averted?

902—3. What three measures of religious liberality were carried in the session of 1845?

903—5. What further advance towards Free-trade was made by Peel in his financial measures in the first session of 1845?—What circumstances in the autumn of 1845 decided the premier on an immediate relaxation of the Corn Laws?—What ministerial changes ensued?—What were some of the particulars of the scheme of Free-trade brought forward by Peel in the session of 1846?—How long did the debate on this measure continue?—When was it passed?

905.— What defeat led to the resignation of Peel's ministry?—Who became premier?

905—6. What was the Oregon question, and how was it settled?

906—7. What aggression led to war with the Sikhs?—Who was the commander-in-chief of the British army?—Who served

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under him as second in command?—What were the events and the result of the war?

907—8. What measures were taken by government for the relief of the Irish distress consequent on the failure of the potato crop?—What pecuniary aid to Ireland was given by the English government, and by charitable associations?

908.— What was the state of mercantile affairs in the autumn of 1846?

908—9. What conduct of the French king led to an alarm of war at the beginning of 1847?—How did the government propose to meet the danger?

909—10—11. What was the position of the various classes in France in the beginning of 1848?—What disturbance on the 22nd and 23rd of February led to the resignation of Guizot?—Who then formed a more popular ministry?—What was the course of the insurrection on the 24th?—When, and in whose favour, did the king abdicate?—What circumstances attended the formation of two provisional governments?—Of whom did they respectively consist?—How were the two bodies united, and what were their joint resolutions?—How was the provisional government upheld during its short career?—How many persons were killed in the streets of Paris during four months?—What circumstances ended in the appointment of a Dictator?—Who held this appointment?—What was the state of Paris from the 24th of June till the 20th of October?—When was prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected President of the French Republic?

910—11. What were the proceedings of the English Chartists in the spring of 1848?—Who was their principal leader?—How were the avowed designs of the physical-force Chartists met by the government?—Under whose advice?—What popular organization was opposed to them?—What disturbances were got up by the "Irish Confederation" at this time?—How was the insurrection quelled, and the leaders punished?

THE END.

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